

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

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One Dollar a year.

No. 31

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

Clothing Sale!
Closes Saturday, Jan. 28

If you haven't had your share of the bargains get busy. While this has been one of the most successful sales we ever had, there are many bargains left. You have only three days more.

The Biggest Bargains
YOU EVER BOUGHT

R. R. COYLE - Berea, Ky.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Agitation for Extra Session of Congress—After "Uncle Joe's" Nest—Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan on the Scene—Beveridge and the "Log Jam"—Independents Win in Tennessee.

EXTRA SESSION TALK

Two New York papers have been agitating for an extra session of Congress after March 4th to give the Democratic house an opportunity to get to work. Republican leaders at Washington are opposed to the movement, and it is thought that the President will refuse to make the call. The Democrats are set on revising the tariff and it would be a good thing to let them at it as quickly as possible. The insurgents will no doubt help them, and the country will measure their action if they will just proceed schedule by schedule.

VERMILION COUNTY

Last week it was Adams County, Ohio. Now it is Vermilion County, Illinois, the home of Speaker Cannon. A bribery investigation has been started there and the reports have it that many of the influential ones in political circles are having business calls from Indiana. The only difference between Vermilion and Adams would seem to be that in Adams County they were thoroughly repentant and brought forth many worthy repentances—walked up and paid their fines and suffered the penalty of disfranchisement. In Vermilion County they are trying to escape. It is greatly to be hoped that the investigation will be thorough and that the high up and the low down alike will feel its effects. Wonder if "Uncle Joe" had anything to do with it?

UNCLE SAM TO THE RESCUE

Uncle Sam is taking a hand in the revolution in Honduras, having captured a gun boat that was operating in the interest of the revolutionists, and later landing blue jackets from the cruiser Tacoma to protect the non-combatants at Ceiba. John Bull is on hand also and sent a detachment of sailors ashore for the protection of the British Consulate.

BEVERIDGE THE LEADER

The unusual is happening in the case of Senator Beveridge. He is to be succeeded by John W. Kern in the next Congress, but, undeterred by his defeat, is the man of the hour at Washington, and although discriminated against before the election by President Taft owing to his tariff views, he is now the President's strongest support in the effort to put through the Taft program during this session.

Mr. Beveridge describes the situation in Congress as a "log jam." This is a good description of the present blocking of legislation. Beveridge is using his log hook rather effectively, but it is not possible that very much more can be done during the few remaining weeks of the session.

NORTON RETIRES

The Secretary to the President, Mr. Charles D. Norton, will soon retire from his position and enter business.

Continued on last page.

PHI DELTA WINS AGAIN

A Good Audience—A Great Debate—The Speakers and Speeches as They Appeared to The Citizen Reporter.

All during the week preceding the debate, which took place Friday night, students could be heard saying, "I can hardly wait for the decision." The excitement was intense and wholesome—just as it should be on the eve of the greatest Academic event of the year. But then to think that with all this interest and anxiety Prof. Dinmore should have prolonged the suspense after the decision was in his hands. There were some sets of nerves that were at the snapping point and, but for the fact that he provoked his audience to uproarious laughter as he withheld the decision, who knows what would have happened? But among other things Dinmore is a philosopher. The laughter was a fitting preparation for the shock that was impending—of joy that follows victory; of chagrin that comes with defeat.

But the decision came and with it pandemonium and silence. Pandemonium on Phi Delta's side of the house; silence from A. Z.—silence until they too became philosophers, and then it was PANDEMONIA.

It was a great debate. Everybody thought so. And there was much room for the joy and the shouting, but little place for chagrin and silence. They were of necessity temporary and fleeting. There was success enough for all—manly debate; logical reasoning; a good degree of eloquence; persuasive appeal. These were properties common to the two sides—nearly equally common.

But if one should discriminate, and that is what a debate calls for—it might be said that the subject debated is an important consideration. And, after saying that the affirmative had a better knowledge of the subject—both sides of the subject—were the masters of their own side, and had foreseen and prepared for every

FIFTY DOLLARS IN "SENSE" FOR A DOLLAR

Many years ago a small boy was employed as a farm hand by a wealthy citizen of his county. He received for his services 20 cents per day, \$1.20 per week. After a few weeks work he took a day off and went to town to the circus that was advertised for that day.

Now after these years he does not remember one thing about the circus, but he does remember a man standing in a wagon with some little blue boxes in a basket. A strange thing to be remembered so long. Well, there is a reason for it. The man was putting bright and beautiful bills in the boxes—one dollar bills, fives, tens, a twenty and a fifty. Of course there were a number of boxes that had no money in them but all had what were called gold pens. Then the boxes were mixed by shaking the basket, and the man announced that someone was going to get the money. All he would ask was that everyone that wanted to draw should give him a dollar for three chances.

That looked good. It had taken five days to earn a dollar. Wouldn't it be jolly to get the fifty dollar bill by the simple act of thrusting a hand into the basket and bringing out a box?

Into the depths of his pocket went the hand in search of a bright silver dollar that he had rolled over the floor all day the Sunday after his first pay day just for the joy of seeing it, hearing it ring, and knowing that it was really his own. That was all forgotten at the moment in anticipation of the wonderful story of success that he would have to tell the farmer when he got home that night. He doubted if he could work any longer at 20 cents a day.

The man took the dollar, and the boy's hand was thrust eagerly into the basket. A box came out and was quickly opened, but there was nothing in it but some worthless brass pens. But there were two more draws. Surely he would get one of the bills yet.

The second draw was made with a like result. By this time a doubt crept in. What if he had lost his hard earned dollar? There was a feeling of faintness as the last thrust was made and the last box was opened. Only a few more brass pens.

With pallid face and downcast eyes the boy slipped out of the crowd. He had nothing to tell now. He didn't get the fifty dollars, but he got something that he didn't have before and something that he needed more than he needed the fifty dollars. He didn't get the fifty dollars in cents, but he got more than fifty dollars in sense. He was never fooled that way again.

Not that way, and that dollar helped him to escape in another respect. He reasoned that as the chances were against his getting fifty dollars for one out of the little blue boxes, so the chances were against his getting unbounded health out of a dollar bottle, and so he learned to fight shy of the long haired patent medicine man whom he also found playing his game from the deck of a wagon at the circus or on the opening day of circuit court. As he found the farmer and the 20c a-day the best source from which to draw the fifty dollars, so he found the trusted family physician and the daily care of his body the best source of health.

Fifty dollars in sense for one dollar—a good trade. No, it was only common sense and it ought to have cost less. It ought to have been free. The boy ought to have inherited it, but he didn't.

Did you?

Some people do not inherit it, and if they ever buy it, they wait till much later in life when it costs more—much more than a single dollar.

HERE'S OUR JUSTIFICATION

A few weeks ago we gave some reasons why we had dropped all patent medicine ads. Here is another and our justification.

On the very day our editorial went to press government chemists testified before the United States District court of Pennsylvania that the principal ingredient of three of Dr. Munyon's so called Blood and Asthma cures is nothing but cane sugar. The company plead guilty and a fine of \$900 was assessed.

Dr. Munyon's nostrums are sold everywhere, and his picture is familiar to all newspaper readers, for it occurs in connection with the advertisement of his remedies.

But we suggest to our readers that there is a better grade of sugar—not so costly and put up in more convenient form than the Munyon kind. If sugar is wanted, call for sugar, and buy it, or use some good, pure sorghum instead; but, if medicine is wanted, ask the doctor about it.

attack of their opponents,—something that could hardly be claimed of Alpha Zeta—it is fair to say that Phi Delta had the better side of the subject. All other things being equal it is easier to win advocating a graduated Federal income tax than opposing it. The argument is on Phi Delta's side.

And it was a great audience. The student body in the main took sides, occupying the side of the chapel to the right of the stand with Phi Delta, or on the left with Alpha Zeta. Many of the Faculty and citizens joined them. The entire central portion of the building was given up to the neutrals whether Faculty, students or citizens, and it was filled, as were the two sides, with enough left over

for the galleries to have a respectable audience in themselves.

It was to the neutral that the spectacle was of the most unalloyed interest. His was the pleasure of a study of the speakers and the observation of the contrast in the effect of their oratory upon their friends and their opponents. For instance, Gilligan, by his splendid outline of the argument to be presented by Phi Delta and his forceful contention in the opening speech of the debate, stamped a question mark upon the face of every adherent of the negative from the speakers' stand in front to the galleries in the rear. The question was plainly this, "Can we meet him?" And Collins, the first of Alpha Zeta's

Continued on fourth page.

THE FOUNDATION OF FORTUNE

The habit of saving, formed early in life, is the foundation of most fortunes.

Thrifty people patronize the bank and are enabled to accumulate money and to prosper.

The Department of Savings is a special feature of this bank. It has many depositors, both large and small. All deposits in this department draw 4% compound interest.

One dollar or more will open an account.

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

A BEREA REUNION

It is doubtful whether in any home outside of Kentucky there were so many Berea students gathered at Christmas time as in Todd Seminary, Illinois. Nine Bereans beside others sat down to the Christmas dinner and one of the party, who ought to know, declared it the most beautiful table he had ever seen. But its beauty did not hinder the guests from enjoying to the full the bounteous dinner set before them. Course after course was dispatched in a way to gratify the hostess as well as the consumers. With so many Bereans at the table there was a little shaken thread of memory busy no doubt in all our hearts and it was a precious tie to bind us all together. A house party of young people insures merriment. Even on Christmas morning the hostess helped to form a merry ring to dance around the Christmas tree, improvising songs as they might, and then, before a gift was distributed, seated herself at the piano to sing "Joy to the World" in which all joined as heartily as in the dance. To the mother in the crowd, the one seemed as pleasing to God as the other, for to be merry on Christmas morning is the right of every person, young and old. On Monday Lillian Ambrose joined us and then there were ten in our party and what with tobogganing, candy pulling, bowling and jolly games the young people ran riot and for once forgot care and trouble and sang songs whose sweetness lingers still in our memories. All too soon the guests began to scatter and left with the host and hostess the happy feeling that they had given joy to many. Principal Hill declared that it was a great joy to him to have the scattered Bereans feel they had a claim on the Todd Seminary home.

If there was a happier or merrier crowd in the state of Illinois this Christmas time it could only be because their capacity for joy was greater. The beautiful thought that underneath all the merriment each Berean could sing in his heart, "Praise God from Whom all blessings flow," made the week to all a holy as well as a happy one.

For the satisfaction of Bereans the names of those present are appended:

Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Carol Hill, Roger Hill, Clyde Stillwell, Mrs. Rogers, Anna Dickinson, John Rogers, Tracy Tuthill and Lillian Ambrose, and our welcome guest for an evening, Miss Hendricks who is so well known in Berea, and Ethel McBroom both of Woodstock, Ill.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Speak Softly of Louisville—DuRelle Sure of His Job—Noted Baptist Dies—Bradley a Progressive—the Carnegie Hero Awards.

HURT THEIR FEELINGS

J. Paul Daley, a social worker and lecturer, hurt the feelings of the owners of Louisville a short time ago in an address in which he was reported to have laid bare some of the evil conditions of the city and placed the blame upon certain of the reputed masters of the metropolis. These masters, to show that they are the masters, had him arrested by their minions, the police, stripped of his personal property and photographed as a common criminal. Later they had him tried in the police court where the charge was found to be untrue, but still their power was shown in the order of the judge holding him over to the grand jury. It is not safe to talk about Louisville in Louisville. Visitors beware.

DURELLE TO HOLD OVER

Former Judge Geo. DuRelle, now United States District Attorney for the Louisville District who has been on the anxious seat for some time respecting his re-appointment to that position, has been in Washington this week looking after his own interests. It is now stated that Senator Bradley has withdrawn his opposition and there is no longer any doubt about the re-appointment.

DR. WHITSITT DIES

Dr. W. H. Whitsitt, who was for a number of years President of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, died in Richmond, Va., this week. Dr. Whitsitt resigned his position in Louisville in 1899 owing to a controversy which had arisen and bitter opposition to him resulting from a publication of his in which he took the position that immersion as a form of baptism was but a few centuries old. He was bitterly assailed by factions in the church. Dr. T. T. Eaton of Louisville lending the fight against him. Shortly after moving to Richmond he was elected a Professor in a college in that city. Memorial services were held in some of the Baptist churches and the Theological School on Sunday commemorating his life and work.

BRADLEY WITH THE PROPHETS

In last week's issue mention was made of the conference of young Republicans at Louisville seeking to put new life into the party to make it progressive. As Senator Bradley was not present, and no mention seemed to be made of his position in regard to the conference, it was taken for granted quite largely throughout the state that it was a movement in opposition to him and his influence. It now appears, owing to the publication of a letter from Mr. Bradley to the chairman of the conference, that Bradley himself is one of the "young men," and that he was consenting to the meeting and fully endorsing all the speeches and the platform enunciated. The Citizen for one is glad to welcome the Senator into the ranks of the progressives. It would be good to see his name along with those of Beveridge, Cummins, LaFollette and the rest who are perfecting the progressive organization in Washington.

A KENTUCKY HERO

The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission recently made nineteen awards for rescues or attempted rescues from drowning, three awards for rescues from fire, two from suffocation in wells and one each from a train and a shooting. A Kentuckian, Jas. V. Logan, received a medal and two

(Continued on last page.)

WAIT! WAIT!! WAIT!!!
HELP! I Need the Cash HELP!
THE GREATEST MONEY-SAVING SALE
ever presented to the buying public of this vicinity.
Opens Wednesday Morning, February 1st
AND LASTS ONLY TEN DAYS
A. P. GABBARD, - - - CONWAY, KY.

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Beron, Ky.

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A. P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager

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Advertising rates on application.

MEMBER OF KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.



Notwithstanding the fact that it wasn't much of a summer we are sorry to bid it good-bye.

Aviators will fly away somewhere and die of ennui when all possible records have been broken.

Insanity is on the increase, say the doctors. Shall we appoint a commission to examine the doctors?

Families that simply must have domestic service are pained to hear about the shortage in chorus girls.

Probably we shall have noise-proof flats when we get noise-proof mechanical pianos and noise-proof babies.

Now that good people have organized a world-wide pure-milk fight it is becoming a distinction to be a cow.

A Boston woman wanted to elope; but when her husband gave her money to go, she changed her mind—it took all the romance away.

Up to the present time the use of the various "universal" languages has been confined to a comparatively small section of the universe.

After flying across the English channel a few times no experienced aviator should be afraid to tackle the job of flying across Lake Michigan.

It would be interesting to know how many barrels of excess humidity we have had this year, and the weather man ought to supply the information.

While Prof. Garner's educated ape may lack in refinement, it would not go joyriding through a residence district late at night with an open muffler.

As long as Germany can sell her old battleships to Turkey she will maintain her opinion that the time is not ripe for the partition of the Ottoman empire.

It is said there is a new comet in the vast field of the sky, and if so it is probable many politicians will be wondering as to which one of them it presages disaster.

The captain of the United States army who broke his ankle while dancing at Newport seems to be eligible for a pension on account of injury received in the line of duty.

That Chicago woman who won a confirmed venereal disease by taking him a cake simply illustrated the old saying that the way to reach a man's heart is through his stomach.

A New Jersey ragspicker in one week found \$1,500 worth of jewels in old clothes. The people who formerly owned the old clothes are probably complaining about the cost of living.

"But no Chicago aviator," says the Pittsburg Gazette-Times, "has yet sailed over Lake Michigan to Milwaukee." Why should any Chicago aviator take the trouble to do that, when he can fly all the way to Milwaukee overland?

In Manila, especially in the meat stalls, where flies assemble in swarms it is found that solutions of one in five hundred formaldehyde in water placed in saucers attract and kill. Breeding places of flies are sprinkled with kerosene and the street sweepings sprinkled with crude petroleum and then covered with lime, which, in turn, is covered six or eight inches with sawdust, earth. By these simple, easy means the numbers of flies were immensely diminished.

One point in favor of an aviation chest is that it does not kick up the dust.

A new species of trouble, but a kind not wholly unexpected, is that which has befallen an aviator in Berlin. He has been arrested and his machine confiscated for taking a three miles' flight over the city to visit a friend in a hospital. A local ordinance provides that three days' notice shall be given before a flight is taken. But, good gracious! the friend might have been out of the hospital by that time!

TO AID HUMANKIND

ANDREW CARNEGIE GIVES \$10,000,000 TO WASHINGTON RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

GIFTS TOTAL \$25,000,000

Donor Announces That Through the Institution 60,000 Worlds Have Been Discovered and New Process for Making of Cement Found.

New York.—The donation of an additional endowment of \$10,000,000 to the Carnegie Institution of Washington by Andrew Carnegie, the founder, was announced Friday.

This latest contribution brings the total of Mr. Carnegie's gifts to the institution to \$25,000,000, and will enable its directors to broaden greatly the scope of the work done under the general guidance and with the cooperation of the institution.

Coupled with the formal announcement was a declaration by Mr. Carnegie that the work of the institution had cleared from blame the captain of a British ship who ran his vessel upon the rocks, by proving that the British admiralty charts by which the captain was guided were two or three degrees astray.

The discovery of 60,000 new worlds by Professor Hale at the observatory on Mount Wilson, Cal., also was announced. The observatory was established by the institution, and its operations and discoveries afford Mr. Carnegie more delight, perhaps, than any other workings of the institution.

Mr. Carnegie also announced that a far more powerful telescope than man has ever made is now under construction for the Mount Wilson observatory. With it he hopes to make possible the discovery of still more celestial bodies.

The new telescope will have a lens of 100 inches diameter. Mr. Carnegie declares that "the whole world is going to listen to the oracle on the top of Mount Wilson, and in a few years we shall know more about the universe than Galileo and Copernicus ever dreamed of. I hope I shall live long enough to hear the revelations that are to come from Professor Hale on Mount Wilson."

Mr. Carnegie further declared that the institution soon will be ready to show a formula for the making of portland cement.

"It has found the ingredients necessary by analysis," he said, "and that invaluable material can be produced in any part of the world, wherever the elements are found. Hitherto, as I understand it, cement could only be made from certain comparatively rare deposits."

It was nearly ten years ago—in 1902—that the institution was founded by Mr. Carnegie. At that time he gave the board of trustees a fund of \$10,000,000 returning an annual income of five per cent. Five years later he added \$2,000,000 to the endowment of the institution, which was incorporated in 1904.

WESTERN MINERS WIN OUT

Executive Council of Federation of Labor Decides to Grant Them a Charter.

Columbus, O.—There was much gratification among the delegates attending the convention of the United Mine Workers when word was received from Washington Friday that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in session in that city had decided to grant a charter to the Western Federation of Miners this clearing the way for the amalgamation of the Western Federation with the United Mine Workers.

The threatened withdrawal of the Mine Workers from the Federation of Labor was discussed at length again at the miners' convention and the declaration was made in the passage of a resolution, that if the charter was not granted the Western Federation the United Mine Workers would withdraw and with the metal miners form a new national labor organization.

FAIR GOES TO NEW ORLEANS

Louisiana City Selected by House Committee as Site for Panama Exposition in 1915.

Washington.—New Orleans won the first round of the fight for the location of the Panama Exposition, when the exposition committee of the house by a vote of 9 to 6, Friday decided in favor of it as the site for the fair to celebrate the opening of the Panama canal in 1915.

After long consideration of the claims of the two cities the committee voted to report favorably the Reclamation bill, recognizing New Orleans and authorizing the selection of a board of commissioners, the making of a government exhibit and the like.

Jealous Husband Slays. El Paso, Tex.—Frank Richard of the Twenty-third infantry band was shot and killed in a restaurant by Henry C. Bernauer of the El Paso police Friday. Mrs. Bernauer was dining with Richard at the time. It is stated.

Forty Die in a Colliery Fire. Berlin, Germany.—A news dispatch from Sarnowice, Russian Poland, says that 40 miners lost their lives in a fire in the Cassinier colliery near that place Friday. Three hundred and fifty others escaped.

War Veteran Slays Two. Danville, Ill.—J. S. Mead, an ambulance driver, and Robert Shult, a veteran at the Soldiers' home, were shot and killed Friday by Howard Tucker, another veteran.



MORTON DROPS DEAD

INSURANCE CHIEF IS STRICKEN WITH APOPLEXY IN NEW YORK.

SCOUTED IDEA OF ILLNESS

Had Been Suffering From Kidney Troubles Since December—Chicago Specialist Urged Him to Take Complete Rest—Was Planning Tour.

New York.—Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life Assurance society and secretary of the navy under Theodore Roosevelt, died suddenly in the Hotel Seymour in this city where he had gone on a business errand.

Apoplexy caused death. After an investigation by Coroner Feinberg it developed that Mr. Morton had been ill for some time and that his own physician, Dr. Joseph Adler, had told him he could not be cured.

Mr. Morton came upon the knowledge that he was seriously ill last December, when he proposed taking out what was called a Christmas policy in his own company. The Equitable's physician told him after an examination that he suffered from kidney trouble and hardening of the arteries. Mr. Morton refused to believe that anything was wrong with him and went ahead with his activities at the Equitable.

He had intended taking a trip to Europe, to leave here with his wife on February 22, and staterooms on a steamer had been engaged. Mr. Morton consented to this trip only after Dr. Frank Billings, a Chicago specialist, whom he visited after the Christmas holidays, had urged him to take a complete rest. The physician informed Mr. Morton that he could not endure the strain of work.

Paul Morton was born May 22, 1857, in Detroit, Mich. He received a common and high school education in Nebraska. Entering the employ of the Burlington railroad as a clerk at the age of fifteen, he rose to the position of general passenger agent and later to that of general freight agent. On February 1, 1890, he became first vice-president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company.

In 1896 he was appointed third vice-president of the Santa Fe railroad and was later promoted to second vice-president.

President Roosevelt appointed Mr. Morton as secretary of the navy in 1904, he serving from July 1 of that year until July 1, 1905.

In 1905 he became president of the Equitable Life Assurance society and held that position ever since. He was also vice-president of the Pan-American railway.

CHAMP CLARK NEXT SPEAKER

Missouri Is Selected by Democratic Caucus to Succeed Cannon in Sixty-Second Congress.

Washington.—Champ Clark of Missouri was Thursday unanimously selected by the caucus of the Democratic members-elect as his party's candidate for the speaker of the house of representatives in the Sixty-second congress.

The caucus decided to take from the speaker all power to name committees, intrusting that duty to the ways and means committee.

Votes to Tax the Kaiser.

Berlin.—The reichstag Friday adopted an amendment to the government's unearned increment tax bill subjecting the German sovereign houses to the tax. The government is strongly opposed to this innovation in German constitutionalism.

War Veteran Slays Two.

Danville, Ill.—J. S. Mead, an ambulance driver, and Robert Shult, a veteran at the Soldiers' home, were shot and killed Friday by Howard Tucker, another veteran.

FREIGHT RATE HEARING ENDS

COMMISSION WILL DECIDE CASES ABOUT MARCH 1.

Arguments on Tariff Advance in Both Eastern and Western Territory Are Concluded.

Washington.—Chairman Clements of the Interstate commerce commission made the announcement upon the conclusion of the arguments on the proposed increase in freight tariffs in the Western Trunk Line association territory that the carriers had decided to further defer the advances from February 1 to March 15 so that the commission might have sufficient time in which to deal with the important questions presented.

The commission expects to announce its decisions in the eastern and western cases by March 1. Meantime the members will study the records with a view to reaching a conclusion.

It is scarcely likely that discussion of the cases will be taken up by the commission, as a body, before the early part of February, and perhaps not before the middle of February.

It is quite certain that the decisions, once they are reached, will be announced as soon as they can be prepared, as it is the desire of the commission to afford both the carriers and the shippers adequate time in which to adjust themselves to whatever conditions the decisions may make.

FLIES FROM SHORE TO SHIP

Ely Alights Safely on Deck of Cruiser—Performance Creates Great Excitement on Board Vessel.

San Francisco.—Eugene Ely, the aviator, accomplished a new feat in aerial navigation here by flying from land in a Curtiss biplane and alighting on the deck of a warship anchored in San Francisco bay. He started at once on the return flight and finished it successfully.

"It was easy enough," said Ely, as he stepped from his seat and was seized by the cheering soldiers of the Thirtieth infantry and hoisted on their shoulders. "I think the trick could be successfully turned nine times out of ten."

DEATH FOR 24 ANARCHISTS

Japanese Court at Tokyo Sentences Plotters, Including Woman, for Conspiracy.

Tokyo, Japan.—Twenty-five men and one woman charged with conspiracy against the throne and with plotting to assassinate the crown prince and high officials of the empire were sentenced publicly Wednesday by the Supreme court.

Twenty-four of the prisoners, including Denjro Kotoku, who once lived in America, and his wife, were condemned to death.

TAFT IN ILLINOIS FEBRUARY 11

President Will Attend Lincoln Day Exercises at Springfield and Deliver Two Speeches.

Washington.—President Taft has accepted an invitation to take part in the exercises on Lincoln day, February 11, at Springfield, Ill. On the afternoon of that day he will speak to the Illinois legislature at a joint session, and in the evening will deliver an address on Lincoln.

Driven to Street by Fires.

New York.—More than 1,000 men, women and children were driven from their homes, 350 persons sleeping in the Marckon lodging house were thrown into a panic and \$300,000 damage was done in five fires in this city Thursday.

Hiccoughs Kill Aged Men.

Salina, Kan.—Hiccoughs caused the death of John Zeers, sixty years old, at the county farm here Thursday. He became afflicted Monday and coughed incessantly until he died.

REVIEW OF TRADE

Increased Buying by Railroads—Dry Goods Buyers Are in the Market—Fewer Failures.

New York.—R. U. Dun & Co.'s weekly review said:

Improvement in financial conditions has been marked in the last few days, and to some extent has been accompanied by more active trade distribution, although the industrial contraction of the last half of the year is still in evidence. This improvement is reflected also in the more encouraging aspects of the iron and steel market. While production is still only one-half of producing capacity, and there is no decided change in conditions, yet there is now export business of note and increased buying by the railroads. Copper is slightly weaker, owing to the fact that stocks are heavy, notwithstanding the big world consumption.

Spring Dry Goods.

Many large dry goods buyers have been in the primary markets, but their operations are still along conservative lines. A considerable export trade has been done with the far East in the last four weeks. The largest factors have looked substantial orders, especially in fancy and better grades, and a fair spring business is reported on printed wash goods, selling at 75¢@16½¢ per yard.

Retailers are buying more dress goods and wash fabrics. Against these favorable features must be set meeting of manufacturers to curtail production, because of the inability to secure values for finished merchandise commensurate with the cost of raw materials and general cost of production. Men's wear and dress goods mills are gathering business for fall yet complaints of very close prices are general.

Bank Clearings.

The returns of bank clearings from all leading cities in the United States for this week again make a very different comparison with those of a year ago, although this unfavorable showing is helped to some extent by the fact that at this time last year bank clearings were all at about the highest point ever recorded. The total this week aggregated \$2,954,655,491, a loss compared with the same week last year of 19.6 per cent, or, compared with 1909 the total is practically the same. The returns from a number of cities exhibit notable changes from a week ago, at New York City the decrease this week being 26.7 per cent, against 18.8, which probably reflects in greater part operations in the speculative and financial markets.

At cities outside that center the same irregularity is noted, losses of 2.8 per cent at Cincinnati, 6.8 at Chicago and 27.4 at Louisville contrasting with more or less gain last week.

Business Failures.

Bradstreet's letter said: Business failures in the United States for the week ending January 19 were 302, against 354 last week 275 last year, 307 in 1909, 408 in 1908 and 252 in 1907.

Business failures in Canada for the week number 30, against 33 last week and 49 last year.

The Export Trade.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending January 19, aggregated 2,527,591 bushels, against 2,582,655 last week and 2,042,976 last year. For the 26 weeks ending January 19, exports are 68,709,003 bushels, against 65,625,165 in the corresponding period last year.

Corn exports for the week are 2,210,772 bushels, against 1,875,379 last week and 682,814 in 1910. For the 26 weeks ending January 19 corn exports are 17,284,899 bushels, against 12,671,207 last year.

THE MARKETS

Cincinnati Grain Market.

Wheat—Winter patents \$1.20@1.25 do family \$1.20@1.25, low grade \$1.15@1.20, spring patent \$1.20@1.25, do family \$1.20@1.25. Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.02, No. 3 red \$1.00, No. 4 red \$0.98, No. 5 red \$0.96, No. 6 red \$0.94, No. 7 red \$0.92, No. 8 red \$0.90, No. 9 red \$0.88, No. 10 red \$0.86, No. 11 red \$0.84, No. 12 red \$0.82, No. 13 red \$0.80, No. 14 red \$0.78, No. 15 red \$0.76, No. 16 red \$0.74, No. 17 red \$0.72, No. 18 red \$0.70, No. 19 red \$0.68, No. 20 red \$0.66, No. 21 red \$0.64, No. 22 red \$0.62, No. 23 red \$0.60, No. 24 red \$0.58, No. 25 red \$0.56, No. 26 red \$0.54, No. 27 red \$0.52, No. 28 red \$0.50, No. 29 red \$0.48, No. 30 red \$0.46, No. 31 red \$0.44, No. 32 red \$0.42, No. 33 red \$0.40, No. 34 red \$0.38, No. 35 red \$0.36, No. 36 red \$0.34, No. 37 red \$0.32, No. 38 red \$0.30, No. 39 red \$0.28, No. 40 red \$0.26, No. 41 red \$0.24, No. 42 red \$0.22, No. 43 red \$0.20, No. 44 red \$0.18, No. 45 red \$0.16, No. 46 red \$0.14, No. 47 red \$0.12, No. 48 red \$0.10, No. 49 red \$0.08, No. 50 red \$0.06, No. 51 red \$0.04, No. 52 red \$0.02, No. 53 red \$0.00, No. 54 red \$0.00, No. 55 red \$0.00, No. 56 red \$0.00, No. 57 red \$0.00, No. 58 red \$0.00, No. 59 red \$0.00, No. 60 red \$0.00, No. 61 red \$0.00, No. 62 red \$0.00, No. 63 red \$0.00, No. 64 red \$0.00, No. 65 red \$0.00, No. 66 red \$0.00, No. 67 red \$0.00, No. 68 red \$0.00, No. 69 red \$0.00, No. 70 red \$0.00, No. 71 red \$0.00, No. 72 red \$0.00, No. 73 red \$0.00, No. 74 red \$0.00, No. 75 red \$0.00, No. 76 red \$0.00, No. 77 red \$0.00, No. 78 red \$0.00, No. 79 red \$0.00, No. 80 red \$0.00, No. 81 red \$0.00, No. 82 red \$0.00, No. 83 red \$0.00, No. 84 red \$0.00, No. 85 red \$0.00, No. 86 red \$0.00, No. 87 red \$0.00, No. 88 red \$0.00, No. 89 red \$0.00, No. 90 red \$0.00, No. 91 red \$0.00, No. 92 red \$0.00, No. 93 red \$0.00, No. 94 red \$0.00, No. 95 red \$0.00, No. 96 red \$0.00, No. 97 red \$0.00, No. 98 red \$0.00, No. 99 red \$0.00, No. 100 red \$0.00.

Cincinnati Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$4.35@4.40, butcher extra \$4.50, good to choice \$4.25@4.30, poor to choice \$4.00@4.10, cows, extra \$4.15, good to choice \$3.75@4.00, canners \$3.50@3.75, Bulls—Holstein \$4.25, extra \$5.00@5.25, Calves—Extra \$6.50, fair to good \$4.50@5.00, common and large \$4.50, Hogs—Good to choice packers and butchers \$8.50, mixed packers \$7.50@8.00, common to choice heavy fat sows \$6.25@6.50, pigs (100 lbs and less) \$7.50@8.50, Sheep—Extra \$4.50@5.00, good to choice \$4.25@4.50, Lambs—Extra \$6.00, yearlings \$4.25@4.50.

Cincinnati Miscellaneous.

Poultry—Hens 12¢ lb, spring chickens 14¢ lb, ducks 15¢, turkeys 18¢, geese 14¢, geese 14¢, Butter—Creamery, extra 23¢ lb, buta 25¢, fancy dairy 18¢, Eggs—Prime fresh 24¢, extra 23¢, 22¢, Audubon—Piney \$4.50@5.25 a bb, choice \$4.25 a bb, Carrots—N. O. 30¢ lb dozen, Celery—20¢ lb dozen, Eggplants—1 Homegrown \$4.50 a crate, strapes—Malaga \$6.50 a lb, Onions—Yellow \$3.50, white \$1.10 per bu, Pineapples—\$2.75 a crate, Potatoes—Northern Ohio 35¢ a bu, Michigan and homegrown 40¢ a bu, sweet potatoes, Jersey \$3.25 a 50 lb, Turnips—\$1.10 a bb.

HOME TOWN HELPS

VALUE OF THE SHADE TREES

Wanted Destruction of These Protectors of Good Roads to Be Denounced by an Enthusiast.

"Perhaps no other agency," he says, "has contributed so much to the devaluation of naturally beautiful districts in New England as what is in up-country parlance called the shade tree. It is a big man in his town and with his brothers on the board controls the finances, schools, roads and all matters of town government and improvement."

"His one great achievement while in office is to cut down all the shade trees or whatever might grow to be shade trees along the roads. He is a rule knows nothing of road building, and believing that the only way to get rid of water is to dry it up, instead of constructing his road of material other than garden loam, crowning it to shed water, grading his ditches to avoid the usual pools left to soak into the road, opening sluices to let the water run away from the side ditches, he simply cuts the trees down and waits for his mud bed to dry up. In the course of time it does dry up and then, except during or immediately after rains when it is a mass of mud, it is a bed of dust and all summer is a hot and stifling desert road, an exhibit of ignorance and incompetency."

"The best preserved country roads that have to bear the heavy motor traffic of the present day are those with ample shade. If a road cannot be oiled it needs moisture. The shade except in very dry periods will retain sufficient moisture to preserve the elasticity of the road surface. There is no danger of mud if the road is properly constructed."

"If you can't build your roads with asphalt or oil, kill your selection and plant some shade trees. Make your town comfortable for yourself and your family and so attractive by its good roads and shady ways that the stranger will buy the worthless half of your farm for twice what any farmer would pay for your entire property, land, buildings, stock and mortgage."

A Writer in the Manchester Union

AN IDEA OF AN IDEAL CITY

Description Evidently Comes From One Who Has Carefully Thought the Matter Out.

The ideal city should be laid out with carefully selected sites for public buildings, schools, colleges, churches, amusement halls, residential areas, business houses, factories, interborough transportation lines and passenger and freight terminals; also docks, bridges, ferries and tunnels, when water courses enter into the problem; and along with all the rest the matter of the distribution of parks and parkways requires judicious consideration. All of the above should be located in such relation to each other and the surroundings as to provide the people with the safest, most convenient and most satisfying accommodations and, at the same time, present a highly pleasing and artistic appearance.

The large parks should be in the outskirts and should be left in as natural a state as practicable with their native forest trees. Such paths and hedges as are required, with their bridges, resting seats, etc., should be judiciously treated to conform, as far as possible, with the natural surroundings. The parks throughout the body of the city, instead of being large and few in number, should be of medium size, plentiful, well distributed and connected, together with numerous parkways of liberal width. This arrangement would give all parts of the city convenient access to the park spaces, which, being thus arranged in a continuous system, could, when entered, be traversed throughout with out leaving it, if desired.—Charles W. Barnaby, in Cassier's Magazine.

City Growth.

With the full realization of the sustained movement of population toward the cities, there must come a fresh sense of the importance of the problems of urban life and government in this country. These are economic, social, moral and political. All phases of them become intensified and enlarged as the cities increase in size. The growing congestion in urban areas undoubtedly is a factor in the increased cost of living, as Mr. Marsh, executive secretary of the New York committee on congestion of population, has recently shown. . . . The requirements of city government all the time become more sweeping, and the necessary expenditures for public education and the public welfare constantly increase.

Municipal administration in all its departments must be invested with increased importance in this country as the cities of the land gain in bulk and in political influence. The vast significance of a possible failure in city government cannot possibly be ignored in America, with present urban tendencies prevailing in the future as in the past. Unless the cities can be governed efficiently, honestly and with a single-minded concern for the common good, all must fall and American democracy go down finally in shame and ignominy.

KENTUCKY GLEANINGS

WHAT IS GOING ON IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

KENTUCKY'S DEBT.

The State Will Own Less Than a Million By February.

Frankfort.—Kentucky's outstanding indebtedness of \$1,600,000 in interest-bearing warrants at the first of the year will have been reduced to less than \$1,000,000 before the first of next month, if Treasurer Farley can get in the interest-bearing warrants that have been called. He has paid out about \$600,000 for interest-bearing warrants, and has \$200,000 more to devote to that purpose.

There must be more interest-bearing warrants issued, however, as the state will be broke again by March 1. Farley says that warrants bearing interest stamp dates prior to January 1, 1911, may possibly be called for payment by December 31, 1911, but that interest-bearing warrants issued subsequent to January 1, 1911, can not be called for payment until after December 1, 1911. There will be no money available for redeeming interest-bearing warrants until the sheriffs pay each year, which is never before December 1.

REPORT ON HOME.

State Inspector Says Nice Things About Louisville Society.

Frankfort.—State Inspector McKenzie H. Todd has filed with the governor his report of the inspection made of the Kentucky Children's Home society, covering a period from June 1, 1909, to May 31, 1910.

Kentucky appropriates \$20,000 annually to the maintenance of the home at Louisville. In addition to the \$20,000, the report shows that between \$16,000 and \$18,000 annually is contributed by citizens, the total income being about \$46,000.

The inspector states that in addition to 1,470 children received, and the rearing of children who have been returned to the home, 2,300 have been cared for since the organization of the society.

The inspector especially commends the work in the aid department, in finding homes among the relatives or particular friends of the parents of the children. He embodies a table in his report showing the cost of maintaining the work in Ohio and Indiana in comparison with the work in Kentucky; the summary being as follows:

	Kentucky	Indiana	Ohio
Number of children...	2,665	3,062	2,025
Cost of maintenance...	\$16,000.00	\$16,000.00	\$20,000.00
Average cost per child...	17.34	10.51	10.15

The comparison seems startling, and as first unaccountable, but one reason for this difference is due to the fact that in Indiana and Ohio the work is done through a multitude of homes, while in Kentucky it is done from one central point.

TO INSTRUCT NATIONAL GUARD.

Frankfort.—Lieut. Paul B. Malone, of the 27th Infantry, stationed at Fort Sheridan, has been ordered to Kentucky to assist in whipping the Kentucky National Guard into shape. He will begin work in a short time and will be in this state for several months, instructing the men and officers of the guard in their work. Lieut. Malone has been assigned to the general staff in Washington and will come to Kentucky during the interval between the time he leaves Fort Sheridan and the time he takes up his work in Washington.

Frankfort.—Judge J. P. Gordon was the only one who could be found to hold court in Wolfe county. All the others were either busy or sick. This is the first time since the new circuit court act went into effect that such condition has existed.

OIL DISCOVERED ON FARM.

Shepherdsville.—Oil has been discovered on the lands of J. H. Miller. Mr. Miller will organize a stock company and bore several wells. A well was sunk near where the oil has been found, and gas and oil were found, but the well driller had no casing and salt water filled the well and stopped work.

MULE MARKET BRISK.

Franklin.—Trade in mule circles was especially brisk and foreign buyers purchased 240 mules at an average of \$190 per head.

SPECIAL JUDGES NAMED.

Frankfort.—Gov. Willson designated Judge B. J. Ithurnum, of Somerset, special judge of the Wolfe circuit court at Campton, and Judge T. F. Burkhead, of Owensboro, special judge of the Meade circuit court to take the place of Judge Shelf, who is ill. Gov. Willson also appointed: Isaac E. Mills, justice of the peace in Marion county.

Frankfort.—Gov. Willson will be called upon to appoint a county judge of Pike county.

NOTICE TO BANKERS.

Bank Stock Must Be Paid Up Within Twelve Months.

Frankfort.—Capital stock of all state banks in Kentucky must be paid up within 12 months is the ultimatum that Secretary of State Bruner sent out to the bankers. The letter says: "You are required to immediately comply with Section 580, Kentucky Statutes, which provides that all capital stock shall be paid up within 12 months after the bank's organization." Another letter warns the bankers to beware of letting one indebtedness of a single individual, company or firm become greater than allowed by law. Attention in this instance is called to Statute 580.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Incorporation Asked by Men Who Have High Ideals in Mind.

Frankfort.—Articles of incorporation have been lodged with the secretary of state for the Kentucky State Rifle association, an organization formed "to promote and encourage the patriotic spirit of the young men of Kentucky and more especially to encourage them in practicing the use of the military rifle and revolver," and it has the right, under its articles, to acquire and hold property, to solicit prizes, medals, cups and subscriptions, and to hold meets and tournaments for competition in rifle and revolver shooting.

Gov. Willson, members of the state guard and civilians generally will be asked to affiliate with the association, and if proper encouragement is given it one of its first important objects will be to hold a shooting tournament on the rifle range of the state militia at Orell, near Louisville, at which prizes, trophies and cups will be given for individuals, company and regimental teams, clubs and other organizations, and the state teams of all of the Southern States will also be invited to stop at the tournament on their way to the national shoot at Camp Perry, O., and participate in an inter-Southern championship team match.

GO TO HIGH PLACE.

Kentucky Much Interested in National Ways and Means Committee.

Frankfort.—Three members of the new Ways and Means committee of the house are well known to Kentuckians—Ollie James, Cordell Hull, of Tennessee, and Lincoln Dixon, of Indiana. Of Ollie James little need be said. He is rounding out his eighth year of service in the house, and has been elected for his fifth term.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the new chairman of the committee, Hon. Oscar Underwood, of Alabama, is a former resident of Louisville.

NATIONAL GUARD INSTRUCTION.

Gov. Willson's Plan to Be Put Into Practice.

Frankfort.—To arouse interest among the officers and men of the Kentucky National Guard, Gov. Willson has authorized the adjutant general's office to put into effect the following plan: The selection of a competent instructor, accompanied by a United States army sergeant, to visit each command in the state for three nights, and to pay the officers and men a small amount to cover their expenses for each instruction. The company commanders will be allowed to designate a man to clean and care for the arms at a salary.

DELEGATES APPOINTED.

Gov. Willson has appointed as delegates to the Southern Commercial congress, to be held in Atlanta, Ga. March 8, 9 and 10, 1911: Capt. George C. Norton, Logan C. Murray, Col. A. H. Egan, Judge Alex. P. Humphrey, A. V. Ford, Judge William G. Dearborn, Gilbert S. Cowan, William A. Robinson and Col. Harry Welsinger, all of Louisville; Henry L. Martin, Midway; Johnson N. Canaud, Versailles; John P. Hager, Ashland; George C. Atkinson, Earlington; C. U. McElroy, Bowling Green; L. J. Crawford, Newport; W. H. Mackay, Covington; D. Gray Falconer and R. C. Stoll, Lexington.

Frankfort.—Traced to Ocala, Fla. William Dunavant, wanted in Laurel county on the charge of misappropriating \$4,000 from F. C. Jones, has been arrested.

Frankfort.—Gov. Willson filled the vacancy caused by the removal of Judge W. L. Jett, by appointing Maj. Joseph M. Wemack, of Louisville, compiler of Confederate records. The position has a salary of \$1,200 attached.

Bourbonville.—John Grills, 26, convicted murderer of William Osborne, has been taken to the Frankfort penitentiary. He will be brought back in April to be tried for the murder of Mrs. Osborne.

Frankfort.—Gov. Willson has appointed P. P. Hinkle police judge of Eden. W. H. Lay was appointed a justice of the peace in Washington county.

Boyer.—The Hamburg-American steamship President Lincoln, New York for Hamburg, and the Wilson liner Tasso put in here. They were in collision off Goodwin Sands and both steamers suffered damage. The Lincoln's passengers had a very exciting experience. The collision was due to a fog.

A Christian Burial

By REV. W. BENKEN
Pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church
Houston, Texas

We would ask, then, to whom alone ought a Christian burial be granted? Our answer is short and concise—a Christian's burial ought to be granted only to Christians and to no one else, even if he were the mightiest ruler on earth. Is that answer not clear, plain and concise enough? Now, let us look at that matter a little closer.

When I see a funeral procession composed of heathens, headed by a heathen priest, I conclude that the deceased was a heathen. When I see Jews, headed by a rabbi, in funeral processions, I rightly conclude that the deceased was a Jew. When a company of men wearing aprons or badges or other paraphernalia follow a coffin, I conclude that the deceased was a lodge member. When I see a coffin decked with the country's flag, accompanied by military men, and when I see military rites performed at the grave, I can safely conclude that the deceased was a soldier. And when I see the Christian congregation, with their pastor, at the grave and hear them sing or pray or use the word of God, I ought to be able to conclude that the deceased was a Christian and died a Christian death.

Is that not right? Ought we not to be able to conclude that? Yes, we ought to, and years ago we could, but nowadays you cannot. Almost daily you can see where so-called Christian ministers officiate at the graves of open unbelievers, suicides, criminals and the like. Is this not true? They are not ashamed to grant such who have died in open unbelief a Christian burial. That is shameful, unspeakably horrible.

But, they say, "you cannot judge others, you cannot see into their heart whether they were Christians or not, whether they have died in the faith or not. God says: 'Judge not, that ye be not judged,' and that is what you do when you deny them a Christian burial."

Now, my dear friends, it is true that we cannot look into other men's hearts to see whether they are upright Christians or not. But we do know, and that most assuredly, what kind of people are not Christians, namely, those who despise the word of God and the sacraments and refused to make use of the means of grace and that such people are not Christians, we know from the word of God that cannot lie. Christ says in unmistakable words: "He that is of God heareth God's word."

And God also says: "Because thou hast rejected knowledge, I will also reject thee." Think of this a moment. There is a man who knows our church doors are open to him, he knows that the ringing of the bells invite him, but he passes by.

I ask everyone who still has a spark of conscience in him, ought such a man to have a Christian burial? Ought we to open the door to such a person, who refused to enter them when alive? Shall we confess that we look forward to his resurrection into everlasting life? Is that denying the faith, denying Christ as the only hope of salvation? Do we not know that God says, "Blessed are the dead who died in the Lord"? Shall we alter or change this? Let us remember that God said: "Be not deceived, God is not mocked."

It is just this gross denial of faith at the graves of the ungodly that causes men to become indifferent in religious matters. Christianity is therefore laid bare to open ridicule. Men will ask, "Why should I run to church? When I die they can easily get a preacher who will bury me for ten dollars and will preach as fine a sermon as for those who constantly go to church?"

But some will say, "He will not mention the deceased at all. We do not want to have the impression that the deceased is blessed and eternally saved." That makes matters worse still. Then they become hypocrites. By the fact that the deceased is not mentioned in the prayers they show he is not worthy of it.

They stand there as Christian ministers and yet do not dare to mention the deceased, because they and every one present knows that he was not a Christian, and that a Christian minister has no business there.

But they say, "We are preaching to the living and not the dead." What, are we burying the living? In it not the dead to whom the honor of a Christian burial is given? And do they say that they want to comfort the survivors? How shall they comfort? If they say the deceased is saved, they are guilty of a falsehood or if they speak the truth and say the deceased did not die a Christian and cannot be saved, then they have aroused a storm of hatred against themselves. Or shall they preach repentance there? That will fail also. Are they not offending at the burial of an unbeliever? Will not the people say, "If what you say be true, why are you here granting a Christian burial to an unbeliever?"

"Oh, my friends, let us remember 'Blessed are the dead (and only they) who die in the Lord.' And to them alone ought a Christian burial be granted. If they have been hypocrites and deceived us, they will find their judge whom they cannot deceive. But as for us, may God grant us grace that we may not deny the faith nor deny the Saviour by granting Christian burials to such as have not died in the Lord."

SURVEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI

Governors Met to Push Southern Reclamation Plans.

Memphis, Tenn.—The governors of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri and Tennessee met in Memphis to prepare a memorial to congress seeking an immediate appropriation to complete a preliminary survey for the vast "wet lands" of the Mississippi valley, preparatory to their reclamation.

The governors had been designated as a committee of the Mississippi Drainage and Highway association, which met in Memphis in convention last November.

INAUGURATION OF HOOPER.

Tennessee Will Have First Republican Governor in Thirty Years.

Nashville.—On Wednesday, January 25, at 11 o'clock, Tennessee inaugurated its second Republican governor since reconstruction days. Ben W. Hooper took the oath of office in the historic hall of the house of representatives, where all of Tennessee's



BEN W. HOOPER.

Governor of Tennessee. governors since 1855, except two, have been inaugurated. The two exceptions were Robert L. Caruthers, who was elected during the war but never took his seat, and Peter Turney, who was sworn in in 1852 at his home in Winchester, where he was ill.

FEDERAL CHURCH COUNCIL.

Sessions Involve Interests of 32 Religious Denominations.

Washington.—The interests of 32 religious denominations, embracing 100,000 ministers and about 16,000,000 members, are represented in the annual meeting of the executive committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, in session here.

The council itself, consisting of 400 officially appointed representatives of the various denominations, holds its general meeting every fourth year, while the executive committee of 60 meets annually.

President Taft will receive the executive committee at the white house.

Her Home a Shrine.

Houston.—The announcement that Henry M. Baker, of Bow, N. H., relative of the late Mary Baker Eddy, and executor of her estate, is to sell her famous home in Concord, N. H., Pleasant View, has created anxiety among the faithful students who look upon the house in the Granite State as a sort of shrine. Every effort is being made by them to prevent its sale.

Go to New Fields.

Vergin, Saskatchewan.—Onward to British Columbia as the husbandmen of small fruits will shortly be the command of Peter Vergin, head of the Doukhobor commune, the largest commune on earth. Between 2,000 and 3,000 will answer this command. Fifty thousand fruit trees, planted by the advance party, are beginning to bear fruit.

Prevalency of Hookworm.

Washington.—Five millions of Americans have hookworm and it is spreading. This is the fact of primary importance disclosed through the investigation of the origin and progress of the disease by the corps of experts of the Rockefeller commission. Members of the commission say it will take at least 20 years to begin to stamp out the disease.

For Washington Memorial.

New York.—The ultimate purpose of the George Washington Memorial association was advanced materially when the sum of \$100,000 was donated by a New York financier. The gift makes sure the collection of a total of \$500,000, which the association has set itself to get before a site for the memorial is decided upon. The donor's name is withheld.

EYESIGHT RESTORED.

Glass Lenses Substituted For the Natural Ones.

Boston.—Through a most remarkable operation, the first of its kind, the eyesight of Dr. William Copley Winslow, noted archaeological historian and writer and former Episcopal minister, has been restored.

In place of the natural lens of the eye he now has a glass lens, which performs the functions of the natural lens that the surgeons removed.

ELIJAH APPEARS IN ISRAEL

Sunday School Lesson for Feb. 5, 1911
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT—1 Kings II. Memory Verse 14-16.
GOLDEN TEXT—"They that seek the Lord shall not want any good thing."—Ps. 34:10.

TIME—Elijah lived during the reigns of Ahab in Israel, and Jehoshaphat in Judah, and their successors B. C. 900-800 (or Assyrian, 875-857).

PLACE—Various places in the kingdom of Israel. His probably first met Ahab in Samaria its capital. Cherith was a brook in a ravine, flowing into the Jordan on the East. Zarephath was a town in Phenicia between Tyre and Sidon, Sea-ports on the Mediterranean.

It was a dark day for Israel when Jezebel "set herself, with her husband's tacit connivance, to extirpate the religion of Jehovah from the land of Israel, and to substitute in its place open and avowed paganism—the worship of Ashtorah and of Baal. Splendid shrines were built, especially one of vast size in the capital; and the rites and ceremonies of the new cult were exhibited on a grand scale, with sensuous accompaniments of all kinds—music, statuary, processions of robed priests, victims, incense, hands of fanatics worked up to frenzy by religious excitement, and the like." They had "forsaken thy covenant, thrown down thine altars, and slain thy prophets with the sword."

A brave, strong prophet dared to stem the tide alone. And he dared because he knew that God had commanded him, and stood with him, and worked through him. It is probable that Elijah belonged to the northern kingdom but was living in Gilead, and that the parents of Elijah, or Elijah himself when a young man, had gone from Gilead to Gilead to escape the persecutions of the Baalites, and its dangerous moral deterioration. Reared amid exalted and solemnizing scenes, the young prophet must have meditated long on the glorious past of his country, and must have been filled with horror as tidings came of the introduction of rankst heathenism, of Jezebel's abominations, the fierce cruelties and reeking licentiousness of Ahab's idolatrous capital. Indignation burned within him like the flames of Vesuvius or Martinique, till it suddenly burst forth upon the king and his court.

The word of the Lord came unto him. In what way we do not know. Perhaps in the ways His word comes to us. Perhaps in more vivid ways. But in either case he became sure that it was God's word. After the announcement of the famine three and a half years slowly passed away before Elijah again appeared before the king. But the silent work of these years was as essential as the announcement.

Having taken one course of lessons, God sends Elijah to another school. This was best not only that Elijah might learn other lessons, but in order that he might be safer. Ahab was seeking everywhere for him. But he kept outside of Ahab's dominion. Every town, large or small, required in those times a wall for defense. His first need after his long walk through the famine-stricken land would be water. The gift of winter to the thirsty is always regarded as a sacred duty in the East. Note the wisdom of this way of becoming acquainted, by asking a simple favor; as Christ asked the Samaritan woman for a drink from the well. As she was going to fetch the water, Elijah called to her, and said: "Bring me a morsel of bread." This, too, was a modest request.

This would have been selfish had not Elijah known that the meal and oil would not fail. The request was also, for the widow, an education in faith. "According to your faith be it done unto you." All through the remaining years of the famine, she would need this training, no day by day she cooked the last visible handful of meal, and used the last drops of the oil. She as a widow may have needed the same faith for years to come.

The widow's faith was still further rewarded during Elijah's stay. One day her young son sickened and died. In the bitterness of her grief she cried out upon the prophet, thinking that his presence had directed God's special attention to her house, and that his calamity had been sent her in punishment for her sins. Thereupon Elijah carried the lad to his own upper chamber, and stretched himself upon him as if to impart his own vitality, imploring God for his life. And God heard him; the soul returned to the boy's body and he was delivered to his rejoicing mother, who testified eagerly her faith in the prophet as a man of God, and her faith in the divine messages he uttered.

Elijah suffered with the people. The reformer, the preacher, must partake of the sufferings of those whom he would help. Like Christ, he must be "tempted like as we are, yet without sin." He must gain the victory in the same kind of battles, and learn lessons in the same schools.

He "learns that the mightiest of God's servants are just as dependent upon Him in every way as the humblest and weakest of His people."

All these experiences were preparing Elijah for his great work of reform. Every act of guidance from God, every strange experience unexpectedly working out good, every promise fulfilled, every prayer answered, culminating in the raising of the dead boy to life, increased the prophet's faith, strengthened his courage for the time when he must "beard the lion in his den," and arouse a whole people to new life.

Temperance

EFFECTS OF STRONG DRINK

Alcohol Consumes Stimulates and Excites Body and Deceives People Who Drink It.

1. Every workman is bound to consider what is best as food for himself and his family. If he fails to do this, he may spend his wages upon articles of little use in building up strong, healthy bodies, and so practically waste his hard-earned money, says Temperance. A great many workmen only earn a bare living wage; while many more only get sufficient to live decently with no room for extra expenses of any kind; and only a small number obtain money allowing of enjoyment of luxuries. So the strictest economy is necessary in spending wages.

2. Now the average amount spent upon intoxicating liquors by each man, woman and child in the United States is something over \$23 per year. Of course, this sum includes what drunkards spend, as well as what is paid by sober folks. Perhaps the amount spent in this way by a good many would be less than fifty cents per week. Still, it is very important that what is bought should be really helpful. If the workman is wasting his wages on alcoholic drinks, when it ought to be spent on food, or clothing, or other useful objects, then both the man and his family are not getting the full advantage from his earnings, and health and comfort will suffer.

3. When a gallon of beer is split up into its several parts, 86 parts are found to be water, 7 parts alcohol and 7 parts solid matter. The nutrient depends upon the solids, but only six-tenths of these are food, the rest is waste. To get half a pint of nourishment a man must drink 104 gallons of beer. This is like eating a sack of chaff to get a grain of wheat. The famous Doctor Liebig said if you drop the point of a knife into flour, the quantity you obtain represents as much nourishment as you get in a quart of ale. In wines the proportions are: Water 78, alcohol 18, solids 4. Spirits are simply alcohol (50), and water (50). This, then, is what science tells us. It is evidence that every chemist is bound to give, and it shows that intoxicating drinks can do nothing to make flesh or bone, muscle or nerve, for they do not contain the necessary food. They are useless; therefore, to the wage-earner.

4. Intoxicating drinks are really made for the sake of the alcohol they contain. This dangerous drug has a powerful effect upon the body. It stimulates and excites it, and so deceives people that they fancy they are better for its use, when it is actually destroying them. No man in health needs stimulation. A stimulant is like a whip to a horse. Alcohol may be a good medicine in the hands of a doctor, but it is not food, and it is a dangerous article in common use, often leading to disease, intemperance and other evils. No workman can afford to tamper with alcoholic drinks.

5. Experience proves what science teaches. When doctors have tested alcohol on equal sets of men engaged in hard work against time, amongst sections hands on the railroad, in forced marches and long campaigns amongst soldiers, in the exhausting labor of foundries and forges, and in the hard training of athletes, abstinence from intoxicating drinks is always found the best. It is the natural result. These drinks cannot strengthen. No matter how a man feels under their influence, he is surely losing and not gaining energy. What folly it is then for our American people to spend \$2,106,476,850 yearly on alcoholic drinks.

6. They are largely drunk for pleasure, but even if such pleasure were right, the amount spent is very excessive, and is the cause of much drunkenness and wrong. Even the makers and sellers of these drinks admit that many millions are wasted on intemperate drinking. As a matter of fact, the money spent per week by the average workman is almost, if not quite, a useless expenditure, and taken from his earnings what is wanted for other purposes—to properly feed and clothe the family, to give it the comforts of home, or to provide against the time of sickness and old age. It does not then pay the workman to use intoxicating drinks. Such a practice is an economic waste, and tells against his efficiency as a worker, and against the well-being of his family.

Rumblers in Politics.

Men may be drinkers without being content that the laws shall be made for them by the dealers in rum. Indeed, it strikes most men as a humiliation that in politics, especially in the cities, the liquor dealer is considered as an important factor, and the Liquor Dealers' association receives more attention and courtesy and favor than any other class or element in the community. The tendency in this has been to place rumblers in innumerable positions of public trust, which have been generally most unworthily and viciously filled by them.—New York Press.

Liquor in Post Offices.

The postmaster general of England, has intimated to the royal commission on the licensing laws, that he is opposed to the setting up of post offices in licensed premises or to putting in charge anyone connected with the liquor trade.

MID-WINTER

CLEARANCE SALE

January 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, February 1

COYLE'S DRY GOODS STORE

You pay less

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L. & N. TIME TABLE

North Bound Local

Knoxville 6:30 a. m. 11:00 p. m.
BEREA 1:29 p. m. 3:57 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:10 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound Local

Cincinnati 6:40 a. m. 8:25 p. m.
BEREA 11:59 a. m. 12:29 p. m.
Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

Express Trains.

Stop to let off and take on passengers from beyond Cincinnati or from Atlanta and beyond.

South Bound

Cincinnati 8:15 a. m.
BEREA 11:44 a. m.

North Bound

BEREA 4:56 p. m.
Cincinnati 8:35 p. m.

Mr. Roy C. Jackson and Miss Margaret Spence of Leroy, Ill., were married on January 19, at the home of Rev. Spouts of Leroy. The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jackson of Beren and will be remembered by many as an old student here. The bride is the only daughter of a prominent farmer of Leroy.

Allen Powell has gone to Estill County on business.

Joe Parsons and Geo. Laimhart were in Beren, Saturday, and returned to Alcorn, Sunday.

S. R. Ballard of Valley View passed through here, Saturday, enroute to Clover Bottom.

Rev. Newton Taylor and family have left Beren and will live on a farm in Estill County.

W. J. Blanton has purchased a tract of land from G. C. Gentry in Whippoorwill Hollow.

Mrs. Lizzie McQuin of Campton, Ky., has been visiting for the past week with her mother, Mrs. T. Combs.

Miss Minnie Jones who spent a week with friends in town left, Monday, for her home in Dayton, O.

Rev. and Mrs. Wilks are the proud parents of a little son who came to their home last week.

Mrs. A. P. Smith, the wife of Rev. Smith who has been assisting at the protracted meeting at the M. E. church, after spending a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Coddington left last week for her home at Bellevue, Ky.

Bargain Day

2:00 p. m.

SATURDAY

JAN. 28

MRS. EARLY

Roscoe Martin who was in school two years ago is now working in the Government forest in California. His postoffice address is Glenville, Cal.

Mr. George Shockley writes from Paso Robles, California,—"Times are getting very dull in California owing to the dry weather. We have had only one inch of rain since last March and things are getting very dry. We usually expect to get rain by the first of December and if it does not come by that time people get scared and expect a dry season. Ernest and Ethel are in High School at San Jose 180 miles north of here and both getting along nicely in school."

On Jan. 20 at 3 p. m., Mr. Grant Whitaker of Welchburg, Jackson Co., and Miss Martha Short of this city were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Short, on Chestnut Street, the Rev. Isaiah Clue, pastor of the M. E. church, officiating.

Prof. James Watt Raine is the preacher for next Sunday night at the College Chapel. His sermon last Sunday on "What it means to be a Christian" was addressed especially to the young people who started the Christian life in the recent meetings.

On Sunday afternoon a baptismal service was held in the College Chapel. Prof. Raine gave a short impressive talk before the twenty-one students were baptized by the Rev. Howard Hudson.

The friends of Miss Jean Cameron in British East Africa, who is visiting her friend, Mrs. Cornelius, spoke at the Woman's Missionary Society on Wednesday last and at the C. E. at the Union church on Sunday night.

The receptions in the Men's dormitories are to take place next Saturday afternoon.

Prof. Raine talked to an audience which filled the Upper Chapel, the members of the King's Regiment, on last Wednesday night.

The practical side of the instruction given the girls in Miss Morrow's Home Science Course was well illustrated on Monday, when, after a lecture on the different cuts of meat, Miss Morrow took the class to the meat market and Mr. Roberts showed those cuts.

Those who had heard Colonel Itain before and those who were hearing him for the first time, were alike attentive listeners to him last Saturday as he made a strong plea to the young men for total abstinence. A goodly number signed the pledge at the completion of the lecture.

Mr. Simpson McGuire, who has been ill in the hospital at Richmond, returned home Sunday, unimproved in health.

Mr. Urnston and Miss Etta Lewis made a flying trip to Richmond this week.

The Union meeting of the Christian Endeavor is to be at the Baptist Church at 3:30, Sunday, Jan. 29.

Prof. and Mrs. Dodge entertained Misses Raymond, Evans, Murray and Wales at dinner on Monday night.

Miss Katherine VanAkin, the extension secretary of the Y. W. C. A. in Detroit, Mich., who was in Beren for about two weeks, returned home last week.

Rev. J. P. Bicknell preached at the Glades, Sunday morning.

BUGGIES

QUANTITY - QUALITY - EQUALITY

A Carload of Banner Buggies at Welch's

Anything you want in Carts, Buggies and Surreys can now be had at a reasonable price. We absolutely guarantee the Full Wrought Hickory gear, the indestructible Banner body and the well made wheels, and with this guarantee goes the high class finish only known to our line of buggies.

Try One and We Will Show You

WELCH'S

Earl Clark who was in school a few years ago is Principal of the school at Blackburn, Oklahoma. He writes that Edward Whitt, a graduate from the Normal, June, '09, is also teaching in the same county.

James Combs has received an appointment in the M. E. Church at Kings Mountain, Kentucky, and left Thursday.

Mr. C. A. Carmack of Bristol, Tenn., visited his sisters, the Misses Little, last Tuesday.

A joint meeting of the Federated Women's Clubs was held at the home of Mrs. Cornelius, Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 19th. Mrs. Frost spoke very interestingly on, "In Days of Castles and Cathedrals."

After the address refreshments were served, and some time spent in an informal social manner. There was a good attendance from both clubs.

Mr. J. W. Harris, President and General Manager of The Peerless Special Sales Co., of Louisville, paid this office a business call this week.

Miss Josephine A. Robinson was visited last week by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Elinor C. Robinson of Urbana, Ill.

Mr. Alexander Boyce, who has charge of a school for boys in Pleasant Hill, Tenn., is here on business. He is also renewing his acquaintance with old friends. Mr. Boyce married Miss Sallie Waldron, a graduate of Beren in 1904. They spent the summer of 1909 here.

Mrs. S. M. Wallace of Richmond was here on business this week.

Dr. Best entertained at Boone Tavern, Saturday night, W. L. Collins, Geo. Lampe, Jno. Flannery, Lester Hill, Dwight Scobles and Henry Lengfeller, the A. Z. Debaters and team.

Mrs. Margaret E. Taylor and son, Edwin, of Greenville, South Carolina, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Taylor.

F. O. Clark, Jas. Farmer and Jesse Baird entertained the Phi Delta debaters, Leo, Gilligan, Sewell Combs and A. D. Todd at supper at Boone Tavern last Friday night before the debate.

Mrs. W. J. Bryan of Ashland, Ky., has come to Beren to place her little daughter in school. They are living at Boone Tavern.

Miss Corwin led the Y. W. C. A., Sunday night, with the subject, "What am I going to be?" The attendance grows larger each week.

FOR YOUR
Groceries and Candies
GO TO

TATUM'S

3 lbs Prunes - - - 25c
4 lbs. Dried Apples - - 25c
3 lbs. Dried Peaches, best 25c
6 Bars Soap - - - 25c
Fells Naphtha, Ideal,
Cleaneasy, Ivory.
Lenox and Delphine, 3 for 10c
Navy Beans - 5c per pound
Colored Beans, 3c per pound
Ideal Patent Flour - - 65c
Fairy Patent - - - 65c



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Funeral Director and Embalming

A Complete Line of Modern Funeral Supplies

SPECIAL SERVICE DAY OR NIGHT.

Day Phone 26

Night 46.

The lecture on Turkey given by Mr. M. K. Dyer of Detroit, Mich., at the chapel, Tuesday night, was very interesting. Mr. Dyer gave a good description of his country geographically, told of the persecutions of the Christians, the growth of New Turkey, and of many customs of the land. He had several young people costumed in oriental wedding garments and enacted wedding scenes.

PHI DELTA WINS AGAIN

(Continued from First Page)

supporters, failed to answer the question satisfactorily to his friends. He made a brave show and had a good deal of dash and fire but he rather impregnated the question mark. One got the impression that he realized that his gun was loaded with bird shot while he was face to face with an elephant.

And then came Todd, not an orator but a pleasant and forceful reasoner, taking up the argument continued by Gilligan. An apparent lapse of memory on his part sent a shudder thru the ranks of his friends and gave promise of advantage to his opponents. Lampe followed and scored for the negative in an address that was considered by some as good as any of the evening, and with him the hopes of Alpha Zeta reached the high water mark; as, on the appearance of Combs, confident, assured of his ground, and with faith in the rightness of his position, easily and gracefully passing beyond the limits of his set speech to meet the contention of his opponents, Lampe was given to have made the worse appear the better reason.

Flannery followed but lost on a fumble at the beginning. It was only when he reached his set speech that he got safely on his feet. But even then he was not able to inspire the negative with much hope.

But two speakers remained, Colman for the negative and Combs for the affirmative, in rebuttal; and Combs, as before, easily had the better of it, summing up effectively the arguments presented by his side, and without memoranda or note, delivering in succession crushing blows to each of the contentions of his opponents.

Wasn't it a great debate? The losers thought so, and they were divided as to the honors—two for Phi Delta; one for Alpha Zeta.

Phi Delta will have something to do next year.

OLD BIBLE FOUND

Mt. Vernon, Kentucky.
Jan. 25, 1911.

Replying to request in The Citizen for information regarding old Bibles,—will say that I have found a German-Lutheran Bible and concordance published in 1664. It is in a fine state of preservation, paper and print good and all leaves in place. There is an old print near Beren, also German.

Yours,
J. W. VanWinkle.

FOR SALE

Law Library, a 3 year old Haxhall filley, broken to autos, and motors, driving wagon and saddle, hay binder and 2000 ft. of pine, oak and poplar lumber.

Mrs. Chas. L. Hanson.

PUBLIC SALE

On Wednesday, February 15th, one two-horse corn planter, one one-horse corn planter, spring wagon, surrey, binder, disc harrow, "A" harrow, cane mill and evaporator, good horse, milk cow giving milk, turning plows and double shovels, corn and fodder.

T. P. Wynnt, Beren, Ky.



THE
American
Gentleman
SHOE

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

OUR STORE IS THE PLACE TO BUY THEM

Why?

1. Because we have the largest Stock in Beren to select from.
2. Because our Stock is all New.
3. Because we have the kind for Men, Women and Children, that have the reputation of Wearing good and looking NICE and UP-TO-DATE.

FOR MEN

Walk-Over Shoes
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Come in and let us show you.

RHODUS & HAYES

THE QUALITY STORE

Main St.

Berea, Ky.



THE
American
Lady
SHOE

To The NEWLY-WEDS

Young Folks, Old Folks and Beginners

¶ Here is your opportunity to start housekeeping or to keep on keeping house.
 ¶ During the month of January, 1911, I will refund railroad fare or livery hire, not to exceed fifty miles, to anyone who comes to my store and makes a purchase of not less than a fifty dollar outfit from my complete stock of FURNITURE, CARPETS, RUGS, MATTINGS, STOVES, RANGES, WALL-PAPER, BUGGIES, HARNESS, PIANOS AND ORGANS.

¶ I furthermore promise and guarantee that I will furnish your outfit from a larger stock and lower price combined than you can find anywhere on a radius of fifty miles, Sears Roebuck not excepted.

¶ To make the proposition equal to all I will give on the same basis, to those who have no carefare to pay, a premium which shall equal an average refund.

¶ If you want to buy, all I ask is for you to look through my line and hear the price. The rest is easy.

I BUY, SELL, RENT OR EXCHANGE.

PHONE:
26 day, 46 night

R. B. Chrisman
"THE FURNITURE MAN"

BEREA,
KY.

PRIZE FOR BRECK

Mr. D. H. Breck, our well known and popular insurance man, received this week a handsome clock, which was awarded him by the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., as the prize for writing more insurance in the year 1910 than any of its agents in this state. The clock is a very handsome and expensive piece of work, and is a welcome addition to Mr. Breck's home. His friends are proud of his record in his field, in which he is unsurpassed. He also has the largest Fire Insurance business in this part of the state.—Kentucky Register.

CROWDED OUT

A number of good things were crowded out again this week—even our Health Article had to go. But there is plenty left.

Let us hear about the Old Bibles.

The Straw Vote.

Another good thing about politics is that a man can always find a straw vote to indicate exactly what he wants indicated.

The Heart Must Be in It.

Radical—Obedience is not truly performed by the body of him whose heart is dissatisfied.

The Square Deal Store

Best Patent Flour.....\$.65
 Meal, per bu.60
 Potatoes, per bu.65
 1 can salmon and 2 cans apples .25
 Any 3 of the following 10c
 goods for..... .24
 Macaroni, jelly, dates and peanut butter.

3 boxes of evaporated apples
 or Peaches..... .25
 For other prices equally as good,
 call in person on

MRS. SALLIE FOWLER

History of the English Bible

Fourth Article—Matthew's Bible—John Rogers the Real Translator—
 First English Bible to have the King's Sanction—Rogers a
 Martyr and an Ancestor of Berea's John A. Rogers.

By Prof. James R. Robertson

First Authorized Bible

Each of the English Bibles, as they came into existence, one after the other, marked some step in advance.

Bible was authorized because, across the title page, were printed in red letters the words "Set forth with the King's most gracious license."

\$50.00 REWARD

To anyone in Berea or vicinity who hasn't saved money by buying their supplies at WELCH'S. You can't help it if you trade there, for you "Save the Difference" on everything. Here's a fair sample and a gentle reminder:

Pink Salmon	-	10c	Shredded Wheat	-	2 for 25c	Navy Beans	-	5c per lb.	Evaporated Apples	3 pkg., 25c
Tomatoes	-	2 for 15c	Cream of Wheat	-	2 for 25c	Colored Beans	-	3c per lb.	Fancy Muir Peaches	10c per lb.
Corn	-	2 for 15c	Post Toasties (large)	-	2 for 25c	Lenox Soap	-	3 for 10c	Syrup	30c per gal.
Hominy	-	2 for 15c	Ralston's	-	2 for 25c	Naphtha Soap	-	6 for 25c	Granulated Sugar	5c per lb.
Peas	-	2 for 15c	Grape Nuts	-	2 for 25c	Ivory Soap	-	6 for 25c	Gold Medal Flour	65c
Apples	-	2 for 15c	Puffed Rice	-	2 for 25c	Meal, (45 lb. to bu.)	-	60c bu.	Columbia Flour	65c
									Eldean and Marguerite Flour	65c

All other prices in proportion on Furniture, Undertaking, Buggies, Stoves, Hardware, Wall Paper, Carpets, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings, "Studebaker" and "Old Hickory" Wagons, Wire Fencing, Doors, Windows, Roofing, Pumps, Cement, Tile, Plaster, Brick, Tinware, Chinaware, Trunks, Suitcases, Grain and Feed, Drugs, Paints, Oils, all kinds of Grass Seeds, and thousands of other things, all at

WELCH'S

The Wicliff Bible was the first in the English tongue, the Tindale Bible was the first to be translated from the original Hebrew and Greek, the Coverdale Bible was the first complete Bible in printed form. Fourth in the list must be placed the Matthew Bible of 1537, first to be clearly authorized by the King of England. It is thought that the King was willing to have the Coverdale Bible go among the people but we know that Matthew's

Its Title

The title of this famous Bible reads, "The Byble whiche is all the Holy Scripture; In which are contained the Olde and Newe Testaments truly and purely translated into English by Thomas Matthew."

Assumed Name

It is generally supposed that there was no Thomas Matthew at all but the name was assumed because the

protestant church in Wittenberg, Germany, where Luther had taught. In the reign of Edward VI, the successor to Henry VIII, he returned to England and was honored. But upon the accession of Bloody Mary in 1553 he became the first martyr in the long list of victims in that period of persecution.

King's Sanction A Surprise

The sanction of the King was a full realization of the wish of all Chris-

tian scholars and of William Tindale in particular for he had died with the prayer on his lips, "God open the eyes of the King." His sanction seems almost to have surpassed the expectation of Rogers himself as he timidly published the book under an assumed name and at a place which we do not certainly know.

Other Translations Combined

The Matthew Bible was not a new translation but it put together the best of what had gone before. It contained the New Testament of Tindale and the first five books of the Old Testament of the same author.

It contained the Psalter of Coverdale which was the most original and the most permanent part of his work. Beside this it contained other books of the Old Testament supposed to have been translated from the Hebrew by Tindale and not previously printed. The apocrypha was included as translated by Rogers himself.

Description

The Matthew Bible was a large folio having a page of print twelve inches by six and was illustrated with over eighty wood cuts. Beside the text there was a large amount of explanatory material. There was a calendar for eighteen years; an exhortation to the study of the Holy Scripture signed with Rogers' initials; a copious running commentary in the form of side notes; a dedication to the King; a table of the principal points in the book; a kind of concordance, and a summary of the contents with a "brief rehearsal of the years passed since the beginning of the world." The subject matter of the Bible was not divided into verses but only into chapters and paragraphs. The latter were lettered A, B, C, etc., in the margin. This served the purpose of reference.

Not Acceptable to Church

The existence of the Matthew Bible like that of Coverdale was short. Only 1,500 copies are supposed to have been sold and these passed quickly out of sight. The more it became known the more clearly was it seen to be the forbidden text of Tindale under another name. It is true Rogers had softened many expressions that had given offense, he had corrected some wrong translations but still the clergy of the old church opposed it. The notes on the margin were often extremely plain in their opposition to the pope. For example, in a note on the passage where Christ says to Peter "I will give the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven," it is said, "these words were as well spoken to all the Apostles as to Peter."

Special Interest to Bereans

To the Berea Community and the readers of the Citizen this Bible should be of special interest since its author John Rogers was an ancestor of the John A. Rogers who had to do with the beginning of Berea College and impressed some of the personality of his heroic ancestor upon a Kentucky community.

Business Wisdom.

If I were a shopkeeper, I would devote myself to making my shop a place to which people would be only too delighted to go.—Sir Rufus Isaacs.

PALACE MEAT MARKET

Fresh and cured meats and lard. Call for what you want and get what you call for. Highest market price paid for hides, furs, butter, eggs and chickens.

Kidd Building, Corner Main and Richmond Streets.

U. B. ROBERTS, Prop.



THE FLOUR THAT MOTHER USED

couldn't begin to compare with ISAACS' Flour. We'll not say it makes bread like mother made for it makes a whole lot better. Try a sack and even the most critical husband will have nothing to say about mother and her baking. He will eat your bread and thank his stars he is married to such a fine baker.

Made by.....

BEREA ROLLER MILLS

Berea, Ky.

ANDREW ISAACS, Prop.

THE CITIZEN'S BARGAIN SUBSCRIPTION OFFER

One Day Only—January 30, 1911

We are pleased to announce a Bargain Subscription Day offer. We have arranged with the Louisville Herald to set aside one day and to make special price, whereby we can offer THE CITIZEN and their paper for less than the regular price of their paper. Many of our readers take a daily paper as well as ours in order to keep fully abreast of the news of the world,—those who do not should do so.

There is no better daily paper, at any price, to be had in the State of Kentucky, than The Louisville Daily Herald. It is under a new manager and as good as it has always been; it is better today than ever.

It has as good local news service as any daily paper in the State. It has Associated Press telegraphic news of the world, and an independent editorial page, always fair and interesting, even to those who differ politically from the editorial opinion.

The regular price of the Daily Herald is \$3 a year by mail, and the regular price of our paper is \$1 a year by mail. By a special arrangement we are able to make the splendid offer of

The Louisville Daily Herald, Regular Price \$3.00 a Year
 THE CITIZEN, Regular Price \$1.00. Total \$4.00

BOTH FOR \$2.75

If subscription is received at THE CITIZEN office not later than January 30, 1911. Positively no subscription will be accepted at less than the regular price if received in envelope postmarked later than January 30th. Send U. S. or express money order, bank draft or currency in registered letter.

Subscriptions for either paper may be new or renewal, and will date one year from January 30, 1911, or one year from the date at which present subscription expires. If you have paid up your subscriptions for our paper, you may send \$2 for subscription to The Herald alone.

Address, Editor, The Citizen, Berea, Kentucky.

SERIAL STORY

The Courage of Captain Plum

By
JAMES
OLIVER
CURWOOD

Illustrations by Magnus G. Kettner

(Copyright 1908 by Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

SYNOPSIS.

Captain Nathaniel Plum of the sloop Typhoon, lands secretly on Beaver Island, Lake Michigan, stronghold of the Mormons. Obadiah Price, an eccentric old man and counselor of the Mormons, who has been springing on him, suddenly confronts him and tells him he is expected. Plum insists he has got the wrong man. Price ignores his protestations and bargains for the ammunition on board the sloop. He binds Nathaniel by a solemn oath to deliver a package to Franklin Pierce, president of the United States. He agrees to show Plum the Mormon town, St. James. Plum sees the frightened face of a young woman in the darkness near Price's cabin. She disappears, leaving an odor of lilacs. It develops that Plum's visit to Beaver Island is to demand settlement from the king, Elmore, for the footing of his ship some time previously by men whom he suspected of being Mormons. Burke, his mate, has been left in charge of the sloop with orders to bombard St. James if the captain does not return within a certain time. Price takes Nathaniel secretly in the darkness to the king's house, and through a window he sees Strang and his seven wives, among whom is the lady of the lilacs, who Price says is the seventh wife. Price's actions lead Plum to believe that he is jealous of Strang.

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

"You will stay—eh, Nat?" he cried, bobbing his head. "Yes, you will stay, and you will give me back the package for a day or two." He retreated to the trap and slid down it as quickly as a rat. "Pleasant dreams to you, Nat, and—O, wait a minute!" Captain Plum could hear him pattering quickly over the floor below. In a moment he was back, thrusting his white grinning face through the trap and tossed something upon the bed. "She left them last night, Nat. Pleasant dreams, pleasant dreams," and he was gone.

Nathaniel turned to the bed and picked up a faded bunch of lilacs. Then he sat down, loaded his pipe, and smoked until he could hardly see the walls of his little room. From the moment of his landing on the island he turned the events of the day over in his mind. Yet when he arrived at the end of them he was no less mystified than when he began. Who was Obadiah Price? Who was the girl that fate had so mysteriously associated with his movements thus far? What was the plot in which he had accidentally become involved? With tireless tenacity he hung to these questions for hours. That there was a plot of some kind he had not the least doubt. The counselor's strange actions, the oath, the package, and above all the scene in the king's house convinced him of that. And he was sure that Obadiah's night visitor—the girl with the lilacs—was playing a vital part in it.

He plucked at the withered flowers which the old man had thrown him. He could detect their sweet scent above the pungent fumes of tobacco and as Obadiah's triumphant chuckle recurred to him, the glowing joy in his eyes, the passionate tremble of his voice, a grim smile passed over his face. The mystery was easy of solution—if he was willing to reason along certain lines. But he was not willing. He had formed his own picture of Strang's wife and it pleased him to keep it. At moments he half conceded himself a fool, but that did not trouble him. The longer he smoked the more his old confidence and his old recklessness returned to him. He had enjoyed his adventure. The next day he would end it. He would go openly into St. James and have done his business with Strang. Then he would return to his ship. What had he, Captain Plum, to do with Strang's wife?

But even after he had determined on these things his brain refused to rest. He paced back and forth across the narrow room, thinking of the man whom he was to meet tomorrow—of Strang, the one-time schoolmaster and temperance lecturer who had made himself a king, who for seven years had defied the state and nation, and who had made of his island stronghold a hotbed of polygamy, of licentiousness, of dissolute power. His blood grew hot as he thought again of the beautiful girl who had appeared to him. Obadiah had said that she was the king's wife.

Still—

Thoughts flashed into his head which for a time made him forget his mission on the island. In spite of his resolution to keep to his own scheme he found himself, after a little, thinking only of the Mormon king, and the lovely face he had seen through the castle window. He knew much about the man with whom he was to deal tomorrow. He knew that he had been a rival of Brigham Young and that when the exodus of the Mormons to the deserts of the west came he had led his own followers into the north, and that each July, amid barbaric

ceremonies, he was crowned with a circlet of gold. But the girl! If she was the king's wife why had her eyes called to him for help?

The question crowded Nathaniel's brain with a hundred thrilling pictures. With a shudder he thought of the terrible power the Mormon king held not only over his own people but over the Gentiles of the mainlands as well. With these mainlanders, he regarded Beaver Island as a nest of pirates and murderers. He knew of the depredations of Strang and his people among the fishermen and settlers, of the piratical expeditions of his armed boats, of the dreaded raids of his sheriffs, and of the crimes that made the women of the shores tremble and turn white at the mere mention of his name.

Was it possible that this girl—Captain Plum did not let himself finish the thought. With a powerful effort he brought himself back to his own business on the island, smoked another pipe, and undressed. He went to bed with the withered lilacs on the table close beside him. He fell asleep with their scent in his nostrils. When he awoke they were gone. He started up in astonishment when he saw what had taken their place. Obadiah had visited him while he slept. The table was spread with a white cloth and upon it was his breakfast, a pot of coffee still steaming, and the whole of a cold baked fowl. Near by, upon a chair, was a basin of water, soap and a towel. Nathaniel rolled from his bed with a healthy laugh of pleasure. The counselor was at least a courteous host, and his liking for the curious old man promptly increased. There was a sheet of paper on his plate upon which Obadiah had scribbled the following words:

"My Dear Nat: Make yourself at home. I will be away today but will see you again tonight. Don't be surprised if somebody makes you a visit."

"The 'somebody' was heavily underscored and Nathaniel's pulse quickened and a sudden flush of excitement surged into his face as he read the meaning of it. The 'somebody' was Strang's wife. There could be other interpretation. He went to the trap and called down for Obadiah but there was no answer. The counselor had already gone. Quickly eating his breakfast the master of the Typhoon climbed down the ladder into the room below. The remains of the counselor's breakfast were on a table near the door, and the door was open. Through it came a glory of sunshine and the fresh breath of the forest laden with the perfume of wild flowers and balsam. A thousand birds seemed caroling and twittering in the sunlit solitude about the cabin. Beyond this there was no other sound or sign of life. For many minutes Nathaniel stood in the open, his eyes on the path along which he knew that Strang's wife would come—if she came at all. Suddenly he began to examine the ground where the girl had stood the previous night. The dainty imprints of her feet were plainly discernible in the soft earth. Then he went to the path—and with a laugh so loud that it startled the birds into silence he set off with long strides in the direction of St. James. From the footprints in that path it was quite evident that Strang's wife was a frequent visitor at Obadiah's.

At the edge of the forest, from where he could see the log house situated across the opening, Nathaniel paused. He had made up his mind that the girl whom he had seen through the king's window was in some way associated with it. Obadiah had hinted as much and she had come from there on her way to Strang's. But as the prophet's wives lived in his castle at St. James this surely could not be her home. More than ever he was puzzled. As he looked he saw a figure suddenly appear from among the mass of lilac bushes that almost concealed the cabin. An involuntary exclamation of satisfaction escaped him and he drew back deeper among the trees. It was the counselor who had shown himself. For a few moments the old man stood gazing in the direction of St. James as if watching for the approach of other persons. Then he dodged cautiously along the edge of the bushes, keeping half with in their cover, and moved swiftly in the opposite direction toward the center of the island. Nathaniel's blood leaped with a desire to follow. The night before he had guessed that Obadiah with his gold and his smoldering passion was not a man to isolate himself in the heart of the forest. Here—across the open—was evidence of another side of his life. In that great square-built domicile of logs, screened so perfectly by flowering lilacs, lived Obadiah's wives. Captain Plum laughed aloud and beat the bowl of his pipe on the tree beside him. And the girl lived there—or came from there to the woodland cabin so frequently that her feet had beaten a well-worn path. Had the counselor lied to him? Was the girl he had seen through the king's window one of the seven wives of Strang—or was she the wife of Obadiah Price?

The thought was one that thrilled him. If the girl was the counselor's wife what was the motive of Obadiah's falsehood? And if she was Strang's wife why had her feet—and hers alone with the exception of the old man's—worn this path from the lilac smothered house to the cabin in the woods? The captain of the Typhoon regretted now that he had given such explicit orders to Casey. Otherwise he would have followed the figure that was already disappearing into the forest on the opposite side of the clearing. But now he must see Strang. There might be delay, necessary delay, and if it so happened that his own blundering curiosity kept him on the island until sundown—well, he smiled as he thought of what Casey would do.

Refilling his pipe and leaving a trail of smoke behind him he set out boldly for St. James. When he came to the three graves he stopped, remembering that Obadiah had said they were his graves. A sort of grim horror began to stir at his soul as he gazed on the grass-grown mounds—proofs that the old counselor would inherit a place in the Mormon heaven, having obeyed the injunctions of his prophet on earth. Nathaniel now understood the meaning of his words of the night before. This was the family burying ground of the old counselor.

He walked on, trying in vain to concentrate his mind solely upon the business that was ahead of him. A few days before he would have counted this walk to St. James one of the events of his life. Now it had lost its fascination. Despite his efforts to destroy the vision of the beautiful face that had looked at him through the king's window his memory still haunted him. The eyes, soft with appeal; the red mouth, quivering, and with lips parted as if about to speak to him; the bowed head with its tumbled glory of hair—all had burned themselves upon his soul in a picture too deep to be eradicated. If St. James was interesting now it was because that face was a part of it, because the secret of its life, of the misery that it had confessed to him, was hidden somewhere down there among its scattered log houses.

Slowly he made his way down the slope in the direction of Strang's castle, the tower of which, surmounted by its great beacon, glistened in the morning sun. He would find Strang there. And there would be one chance in a thousand of seeing the girl—if Obadiah had spoken the truth. As he passed down he met men and boys coming up the slope and others moving along at the bottom of it, all going toward the interior of the island. They had shovels or rakes or hoes upon their shoulders and he guessed that the Mormon fields were in that direction; others bore axes; and now and then wagons, many of them drawn by oxen, left the town over the road that ran near the shore of the lake. Those whom he met stared at him curiously, much interested evidently in the appearance of a stranger. Nathaniel paid but small heed to them.



A Few Days Before He Would Have Counted This Walk to St. James One of the Events of His Life.

As he entered the grove through which the counselor had guided him the night before his eagerness became almost excitement. He approached the great log house swiftly but cautiously, keeping as much from view as possible. As he came under the window through which he had looked upon the king and his wives his heart leaped with anticipation, with hope that was strangely mingled with fear. For only a moment he paused to listen, and notwithstanding the seriousness of his position he could not repress a smile as there came to his ears the crying of children and the high angry voice of a woman. He passed around to the front of the house. The door of Strang's castle was wide open and unguarded. No one had seen his approach; no one accosted him as he mounted the low steps; there was no one in the room into which he gazed a moment later. It was the great hall into which he had spied a few hours previous. There was the long table with the big book on it, the lamp whose light had bathed the girl's head in a halo of glory, the very chair in which he had found her sitting! He was conscious of a throbbing in his breast, a longing to call out—if he only knew her name.

In the room there were four closed doors and it was from beyond those that there came to him the wailing of children. A fifth door was open and through it he saw a cradle gently rocking. Here at last was visible life, or motion at least, and he knocked loudly. Very gradually the cradle ceased its movement. Then it stopped, and a woman came out into the larger room. In a moment Nathaniel recognized her as the one who had placed a caressing hand upon the bowed head of the sobbing girl the night before. Her face was of pathetic beauty. His whiteness was startling. Her eyes shone with an unhealthy luster and her dark hair, falling in heavy curls over her shoulder, added to the wonderful pallor of her cheeks.

Nathaniel bowed. "I beg your pardon, madam; I came to see Mr. Strang," he said.

"You will find the king at his office," she replied.

The woman's voice was low, but so sweet that it was like music to the ear. As she spoke she came nearer and a faint flush appeared in the transparency of her cheek.

"Why do you wish to see the king?" she asked.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

New News of Yesterday

by E. J. Edwards

Might Have Reached the Top

Daniel Lamont's Story of How Frederic P. Olcott Rejected Opportunity That Later Made Grover Cleveland President.

When Daniel S. Lamont, private secretary to Governor Cleveland, private secretary to President Cleveland, and one of the latter's secretaries of war, told me this anecdote he prefaced it with the statement: "I want to tell you how a man you know might have been president had he not deliberately and with his eyes open chosen another path."

"This man," pursued Mr. Lamont, then vice-president of the Northern Pacific railroad, "was comptroller of the state of New York from January 1, 1877, to November 4, 1879. As comptroller he gained great popularity throughout the state, and the highest respect of business and financial men generally, because of the efficiency and celerity with which he carried on the work of his department. So brilliant, indeed, were this man's services as comptroller that a flattering offer was made to him to go back into the banking business, which he had left to become a state officer."

"The comptroller went to Daniel Manning and told him of the offer. Mr. Manning at that time was secretary of the Democratic state committee, and then and later a great power in the Democratic party. The two men had been close friends for years, and both lived in the same town—Albany."

"Fred," said Mr. Manning, when he had heard his friend out, "for many years events have shown that the office you now hold has been the stepping stone for a good many men to high political preferment in state and nation. One of your predecessors became president—Millard Fillmore was comptroller when he was nominated for vice-president. Lucius Robinson, now governor, was comptroller. Ira Davenport was nominated for governor by the Republicans because of his record as comptroller. Governor Tilden told a young Democrat, ambitious to advance politically, to make his first mark in the public service in the comptroller's office."

"Fred, you have a splendid record as comptroller. You have gained wide popularity and especially the good will and esteem of the business element of the state. Your father was a member of the Albany regency, which largely controlled Democratic politics in state and nation for so many years. You have been raised and steeped in the Democracy of Van Buren and of Tilden. You are not unaware of the present intention of your friends—myself among them—to put you forward for governor in 1882. In my opinion, if you remain in politics you will stand a very good chance of being elected. And if you should make

as splendid a record as governor as you have as comptroller the eyes of the nation will be upon you, and no man can say what will then follow in your political fortunes."

"About this time," continued Mr. Lamont, "there was abundant evidence that the Republican party in the state was to undergo most serious factional disturbances during the next few years. The scores made by several old rows had not yet healed; there was an element in the party that was planning to bring about the nomination of Grant for president the following year, and there was an element equally determined to prevent that nomination. The comptroller, showed political observer that he was, must have realized that 'Dan' Manning was not talking without a full weighing of the situation; he must have realized the political possibilities that lay before him, especially as he was fully aware of the plan of Manning and others to work for his nomination as governor in 1882. Yet this comptroller reasoned in this way: 'Politics, while fascinating, is uncertain. No one can tell how long personal or party popularity will last.

On the other hand, as a banker there are, to be sure, great responsibilities, but very great and honorable opportunities. As a banker I should be free from the annoyances, vexations and uncertainties of a political career, and surely be able to gain a comfortable competence for myself and my family as long as I live. I will turn my back upon politics.'

"That is just what he did—and you know the rest. Frederic P. Olcott, four years after leaving the comptroller's office, reached the presidency of a trust company and made that the greatest institution of its kind in the country. 'Dan' Manning was chairman of the Democratic state committee, helped greatly to bring about the election of Grover Cleveland as governor in 1882, and the very same year that Mr. Olcott became a trust company president the political astuteness of his old friend, 'Dan' Manning, did wonders in securing the Democratic presidential nomination for Governor Cleveland."

"Personally," concluded Mr. Lamont, "I have always believed that Mr. Olcott might have been president in 1884 had he not decided to turn to banking in 1879. And 'Dan' Manning was of the same belief. He told me so himself."

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Story About Whistler's Father

How He Found Base Line for the Gigantic Work of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The scientific organization of the United States coast and geodetic survey, which has for its original and principal purpose a survey of the coasts of the United States primarily for the benefit of commerce, dates from 1832. Field work was begun the following year under the superintendence of Ferdinand H. Hassler, the celebrated Swedish-American engineer, who for many years was at the head of this important work, and who, for two years, beginning in 1816, conducted coast survey operations in the vicinity of New York. But it is from 1832 that the present survey of our coasts really dates; and according to two authorities in the railway world it was due to a suggestion made by the father of Whistler, the artist, that a satisfactory base-line was found for the present survey, which has resulted in the accurate mapping of our entire coast line, both east and west. The story was originally told many years ago by the late James D. Layne, for many years a high placed railroad executive both in the east and the middle west; and a few days ago it was confirmed by Dr. P. H. Dudley, the noted railroad metallurgist, who holds a large and interesting collection of

medals from the scientific bodies of the old world and the new.

"You probably know that, in order to make a survey, it is necessary, first of all, to fix upon a base line, or starting point," said Mr. Layne, at that time vice-president of the Big Four system. "Having got that, you can then measure with your instruments the distance between the starting point and some prominent object—a mountain, for example. Thus, you obtain two sides of a triangle, and geometry teaches us that if you know the length of two sides of a triangle you can at once find out what the length of the third side is."

When the coast survey had at last been scientifically organized and thus born anew, a party of engineers was sent out to find a convenient and good starting point for the survey—that is to say, a base line. They were engaged in this task for quite awhile—a number of months, in fact—and in the course of it they fell in with an old friend, Maj. George Washington Whistler, of the United States army, a distinguished engineer, whose professional services were then in high favor with the pioneer railroad capitalists of the country. Most of the early work of surveying the routes for and constructing railroads in this country was done under the supervision of army engineers. There were no other native engineers equal to the work.

To the father of 'Jimmy' Whistler the artist, who was then freshly launched on the voyage of life, the older Whistler's friends confided that they were looking for a base line for the reorganized and practically new coast survey project; and they added that they had searched for a base line in several places—Long Island was one—but had found none that was feasible. "Come with me and I will show you what you want," said Maj. Whistler, who constructed the first long railroad in the country, the Boston & Albany. They were willing, and the next day he took those federal surveyors to a point on the Boston & Providence railroad—then under course of construction—near the town of Mansfield, Mass. He led them up the railroad track a little way and then pointed to the north.

"There," he said, "is a stretch of railroad ten miles in length, by careful measurements absolutely straight, and with no grades. It ought to be the best kind of a base line for you."

"It didn't take the coast surveyors long to decide that Maj. Whistler was right. They accepted that ten mile stretch as a sterling point of their work and from it reached a point with their instruments some 60 miles away. The gigantic task of surveying the coast line of the entire country was at last under way on a scientific basis, thanks to a kindly and wise suggestion on the part of 'Jimmy' Whistler's father. And it may be interesting to note that the first measurement given by the surveyors' instruments was found afterwards by field measurement to be so nearly correct that the deviation was only about two inches in the 60 miles."

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The Lucky Man.

"So you attended the Widgins-wooster wedding?"

"Oh, yes, I was there."

"And did you congratulate the lucky man?"

"Sure. I remarked to the minister that I was glad to see him making a little money on the side."

Revenge.

"Did that poor, hen-pecked little man give any explanation of why he decided to cremate his late wife instead of burying her?"

"Yes. He said it was his only chance to get even with her for the way she always roasted him."

Story of Political Resentment

Because of Broken Promise James N. Tyner Helped Defeat Blaine for Presidency, and Always Regretted His Revenge.

This story was told to me by the late James N. Tyner, who served in congress from Indiana from 1869 to 1875, was postmaster general during the last year of Grant's second administration, afterwards becoming assistant attorney general of the department, resigning therefrom in May, 1903. I met General Tyner when he was an old man—in fact, shortly after his resignation from the department, when he was under accusation for improprieties in office.

"I have learned to expect ingratitude and false friendship—indeed, my experience in public life has very strongly disposed me to doubt the sincerity of any political friendship," he said. "It is due to betrayal of friendship that I am now under false accusation. I am too old a man, and perhaps have learned too much, to justify me in looking forward to the time when I can get even with those who have attempted to ruin me. But there was a time when I got even with a betrayer, and I have always more or less regretted it."

"I was in congress when James G. Blaine was speaker of the house. He was very cordial toward me, and at the time of his second election as speaker I had just reason for expecting that he would appoint me chairman of the committee on post offices and post roads. I went down to him and told him that I would be very glad if he would make me chairman of the committee. 'Tyner,' said he, 'there isn't a member of congress who is better qualified for the place than you, and I shall be very glad to appoint you.'

"But when the committee was announced, to my humiliation and chagrin, I discovered that Mr. Blaine had not kept his promise. I was a younger man than I am now and did not control my temper as well as I should. In the heat of anger I sought out Mr. Blaine in the speaker's room.

"You have betrayed me. You have

broken your promise to me," I shouted in his face. "And I tell you now that I shall oppose your nomination for president. I shall fight you in the convention. And if it is in the books, I shall beat you." And all he said in reply was: 'Well, that's fair fighting, Tyner.' He did not even explain why he had broken his promise to me."

"I went to the Republican national convention, held in Cincinnati in 1876. Blaine, Conkling and Benjamin H. Harris of Kentucky, who had been secretary of the treasury under Grant, were the leading candidates. The Ohio Republicans—some of them, at least—were holding back Governor Rutherford B. Hayes as a dark horse. It seemed to me that there was a splendid chance of a successful combination in favor of Hayes, provided we could get the time to effect such a combination. Well, we gained that time when the gas suddenly gave out in the convention hall, and the convention had to adjourn, because of darkness, until the next morning, to the great dismay of the Blaine men, who saw Blaine's nomination almost within their grasp just before the light failed."

"Do you know who played that historic trick on the convention?" I interrupted.

"That's been a well-kept secret," replied General Tyner. "Do you suppose that if I knew, I would tell you? But I will tell you now that overnight we brought about the combination necessary to make Hayes the winning candidate. I was in the thick of the fight. I persuaded delegates from other states besides some from my own to enter into the combination, so that at the beginning of the balloting on the morning Hayes rushed forward magnificently to victory."

"At last I felt I had paid off James G. Blaine. But I wanted to let him know it, and I hunted him up some time later in Washington. 'Well, Blaine, we're even now,' I said. 'Yes,—you did it,' he answered without exhibiting the slightest resentment. My heart was touched. And I have always felt a little regretful that I carried my resentment so far."

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LIVE STOCK



GOOD MUTTON TYPE OF SHEEP

Tendency of Public to Consume More of Meat Attributed to Careful Dressing of Carcasses.

In his work on profitable stock feeding, Prof. H. R. Smith calls attention to the growing tendency on the part of the public to consume more mutton. He attributes this in part to the fact that mutton carcasses are more carefully dressed and better ripened than formerly and in addition a better grade of mutton sheep is being produced. Furthermore it is marketed earlier than was the case a few years ago. During former years when wool was higher in price, the country was largely stocked with fine-wooled sheep of the distinctly wool breeds. These sheep were retained on the farms perhaps several years for the annual clip of wool, and when finally placed upon the market had become so aged as to make the meat tough, as well as strongly flavored. With lower prices of wool, there have come about marked changes in the character of flocks. Flocks of the mutton breeds, including the Shropshire, Southdown, Hampshire, Cotswold, Oxford, Lincoln and Leicester, have been crossed upon native fine-wooled ewes, resulting in a good quality of mutton stock. These cross-bred mutton sheep do not produce so heavy a fleece as do the Merino, and at prevailing prices for wool it is not profitable to carry them over for their second clip and the little increase in weight; but their points of excellence for mutton production are so much greater than their deficiencies for wool production in comparison with the Merino, that they are now in greater favor. Merino ewes of the improved strains are still preferred for range conditions, because they not only shear a heavier fleece, but their dense, fine wool and smaller frames make them better able to withstand the hardships of the range. With the more recent advance in the price of wool, there is now a tendency upon the part of farmers to retain in the breeding ewes somewhat more of the Merino blood, depending upon the heavy mutton runs to produce a type of lamb which has proved very satisfactory in the feed lot, though somewhat smaller than higher grades of mutton stock.

GOOD SELF-FEEDING TROUGH

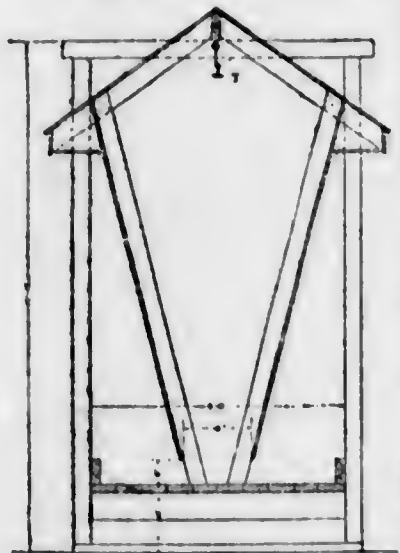
Rectangular Frame Constructed So Cattle May Work Out Feed as Needed Without Clogging.

The rectangular frame is 5 feet wide and 10 feet high, and is constructed of 4x4 inch material. This serves as a frame for the feeder, as well as a support for the track of the feed carrier which runs from the barn to the point marked T. The bin is but

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A Self-Feeder.

16 inches high at the opening and the opening is six inches high. This construction is necessary in order to enable the cattle to work the feed out as needed and to prevent clogging. The studding which is of 2x4-inch material, is placed four feet apart inside the bin and serve to support the slides.

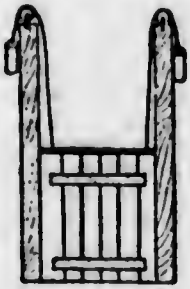
Selling Steer Calves.

It is not always the best plan to dispose of beef cattle as yearlings, but in many instances in the corn-belt area it has come to be a common practice, and is followed by a considerable number of cattle raisers; consequently, this work of the Indiana experiment station will prove of great value to those following the plan of selling early. It was pointed out among other things, also, that if it were possible to turn the calves out on pasture early in the season, before the grass had started, still continuing the feed used in the dry lot, so that the steers would become accustomed to the grass very gradually, there would be little advantage in the dry lot feeding, except that due to the premium paid for dry-fed cattle on the central markets. This higher price is secured because of the general belief that the carcasses from dry-fed cattle are superior to those from grass-fed

HANDY DOOR FOR HOG HOUSE

Annoyance of Cleaning Away Snow or Litter May Be Avoided by Using Door Illustrated.

The annoyance of cleaning away snow or litter from the ordinary swinging door before it can be opened can be easily avoided by employing the simple sliding door shown in illustration. This is exceptionally useful on the sheep or hog house, and may be employed on other buildings where a swinging door would be in the way when opened. The door is constructed in the usual manner and then arranged on the building to slide up or down in two tracks or grooves, which may be made by nailing two boards together with the edge of one overlapping the one on the side of building. Two pulleys are placed at the top of these



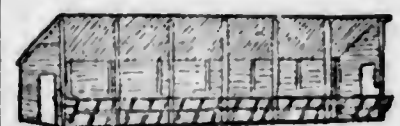
Door in Position.

grooves and weights equal to the weight of door suspended by ropes, attached to the door. This permits the door to be opened to any height desired, where it may be fastened so as to allow the small pigs to have access to the yard, when it is desired to keep the mother in the pen.

CHEAP SHELTER FOR STOCK

Shed Shown in Illustration Hereafter Will Protect Twenty-Five to Thirty Two-Year-Old Steers.

A cheap shelter for stock is made by setting posts eight feet apart, eight feet high on one side and six feet on the other side, making the shed 12 feet wide and 40 feet long. Roof runs one way, and north side and ends are boxed, with a gate at each end and



Shed for 25 or 30 Head.

rack running the full length of shed on north side. A shed of this size will shelter twenty-five or thirty two-year-old steers.

PROFITABLE TYPE OF HORSE

Old Farmer Tells of Manner in Which He Makes Animals and Services Pay for Keeps.

In regard to "the cost of a horse," I must first and firmly say that I received great profits from my horses and their services pay no for their keeping. An old farmer and never had a purebred mare, but by good breeding I now have the seven-eighths Percheron. Beginning with the suckling, they are of no bother to me, for until they are a month old the mother is brought up once in the forenoon and once in the afternoon, but afterwards it is kept at the stable, says a writer in Baltimore American. Then in the fall before they are two they are broke and ready for light service in the spring. So from the time they are two years old they pay their own way. My coming two-year-olds weigh 1,500 pounds and bring \$150, while the coming three-year-olds bring \$200. Thus by keeping our best young Percheron mares and colts together to buy a registered stallion I find there is a ready sale and clear profit for a farmer in raising horses, and their services will pay for their keeping.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Cattle must have roughage of some kind.

It is not a fact that a pig can take care of all that he can eat.

The 300-pound pig at eight months is the masterwork of the feeder.

The pig can eat more than he can digest and digest more than he can use.

Regular feeding is essential to success and three feeds a day is better than two.

Indigestible feeds such as bran and cob meal should be kept away from the hog trough.

The work horse should have six to ten pounds of hay, in addition to the corn and carrot.

As February lambs bring the highest prices they ought to be dropped at that time of the year.

Cloudiness should begin in the stable, which must not only be kept clean, but well ventilated.

There is no feed so good for young pigs and calves as sweet skim milk direct from the separator.

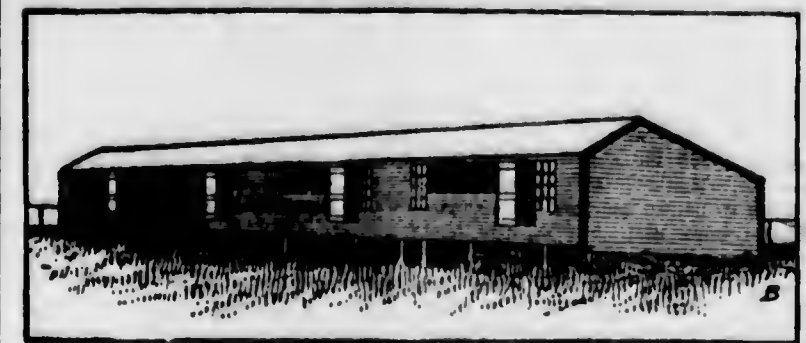
Every stable where tuberculosis has existed should be well whitewashed twice in the next six months.

There is no stock on the farm that will help so rapidly in advancing the fertility and good condition of the land as a flock of sheep.

The care of sheep is pleasant work for a woman, and one that she can undertake with but small capital at first, and work up to a profitable business.

CURTAIN-FRONT HOUSES EXCELLENT FOR POULTRY

Building Shown in Illustration and Used at Maine Experiment Station, Affords Satisfactory Means of Ventilation.



The Open-Front Hen House.

The accompanying illustration shows one of the curtain-front houses in use at the Maine experiment station. Fresh air has been a big consideration in the building of this house, which has a curtain-front to the house proper and a curtain-front roosting room. Professor Gowell, expert in charge of poultry raising at this station, has found this method of ventilation very satisfactory.

The building is 120 feet long and 16 feet wide. The front wall is 6-3/4 feet and the rear wall 5-1/2 feet high from the floor to the top of the plate. The roof is of unequal span, the ridge being four feet in from the front wall, and the height of the ridge above the floor is nine feet. The eaves are 1-1/2 inches and rest on a rough stone wall. The floor, consisting of two thick-nesses of hemlock boards, rests on 2x8-inch timbers, which are placed two feet apart. The rest of the frame of the building consists of 2x4-inch material. The building is boarded, papered and shingled on both roof and walls, and in addition the rear wall and four feet of the lower part of the rear roof are celled on the inside of the studding and the space packed with dry sawdust. Outside of the building a three-foot platform extends across the ends and along the front.

The house is divided into four 30x16-foot pens. In the front side of each pen are two twelve-light windows and a door 2-1/2 feet wide. The space between the window and door comes close up to the eaves, leaving an unbroken front three feet high below the eaves. The opening is 3x14 feet and is covered by a wooden frame, covered with ten-ounce duck. This curtain is hinged at the top and is swung in when opened, and it is always kept open, except on stormy days and winter nights. Each pen is of suitable size to accommodate 100 fowls, thus allowing 4.8 square feet of floor space to each bird.

A roost platform four feet ten inches wide and three feet above the floor extends along the rear side for the entire 30 feet. Three perches of 2x3-inch material are placed on edge ten inches above the platform. The rear perch is 11 inches out from the wall, and the space between the perches is 16 inches, which leaves 15 inches between the front perch and the duck curtain. The

two curtains in front of the roost are each 15 feet long and 30 inches wide. They are hinged at the top and open out into the room and fasten up when not in use.

At one end of each pen are placed 12 trap nests, and eight at the other end. Several small boxes are placed against the wall 1-1/2 feet above the floor for shell, grit, bone, etc. The doors between the pens are wooden frames covered with ten-ounce duck and are hung with double-action spring hinges, so as to open in either direction. Tight board partitions are used between the pens to avoid drafts.

FARM PLANS FOR PROFIT

Conservation of Soil Fertility by Rotations Together With Applications of Fertilizers Overlooked.

Few farmers realize the difference in income that may be produced on their farms by the systematic introduction and rotation of clover or other leguminous crops over the entire area of their tillable land. The planning of rotations to meet certain feed requirements and to grow crops which shall be the greatest income producers under given conditions is a problem that is not easily solved by all the tillers of the soil. The conservation of soil fertility by appropriate rotations together with applications of manures and fertilizers in such manner as will maintain a permanent system of agriculture has been largely overlooked by farm owners in the past. Farmers' Bulletin 376 assists the farmer in solving these difficulties, and a copy may be had free on application to a member of congress or to the secretary of agriculture, Washington, D. C. The bulletin discusses a run-down farm in Illinois, and plans six different types of farming that may be substituted for the usual one of corn and oats now practiced, so as to raise the income all the way from two to five times as much as that commonly received, and at the same time increase the fertility of the soil.

MAKING GOOD ROW MARKER

Good Job on Winter's Day Is to Make This Useful Implement to Be Used on a Furrowing Plow.

A good job on a winter's day is to make this row marker to be used on a furrowing plow. It is very easily made by anyone handy with tools. A is a piece of old wagon tire six inches long with each end turned up and a hole in each end for receiving the pin, b. The piece, a, is securely fastened to the plow beam with two screws. C is a piece of a wagon tire coiled at one end so that pin b, can be inserted. C is bolted to d, which is the arm of the marker and may be made of a 4 by 4 inch piece of wood six feet long, says the Farm and Home.

At the extreme end are several holes bored in this arm six inches apart. By means of the pin which fits



Details of Row Marker.

into these holes the distance between rows may be regulated. F is a 12-inch board cut to a point at the forward end with a hole bored in this end where a line may be attached. This line is fastened at the other end to the top of the hames. G is a piece of scrap iron curved so as to drag through the ground easily, and marks the next row.

Making Butter.

Cream, milk, good tools and a careful milkster, are the three principal factors in making good butter. Selling to private customers is the most profitable way of marketing. My cows average seven pounds a week, says a writer in an exchange. I use very little commercial butter color, merely enough to maintain a uniform tint.

HAY GRADES ARE FIXED

Timothy Has Lead, Especially Among City Feeders, Because It Is Not Only Nutritious but Palatable.

The rules of the National Hay association recognize 21 grades of hay, which seems to fall into five classes—timothy, clover, mixed timothy and clover, wild grasses and alfalfa. Choice timothy hay must be sound, properly cured, of bright natural color not mixed with more than one-twentieth of other grasses, and well baled. Lower grades of timothy are Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and "no grade." Clover hay has two grades, No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1 clover must be medium clover, sound, properly cured, not mixed with more than one-twentieth of other grasses and well baled. Choice alfalfa hay must be reasonably fine, leafy alfalfa of bright green color, properly cured, sound, sweet and well baled. Other grades of alfalfa are Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and "no grade." These rules are used by most cities that have official inspection.

A large percentage of the timothy on the market is graded below No. 1. The reasons are that many meadows are out for years until they become weedy and mixed with other grasses, and that the hay is often cut too late, so that it loses the bright natural color and palatability.

Timothy has the lead, especially among city feeders, because it is not only nutritious but palatable and non-laxative, and the horse is not likely to overeat. Nevertheless, other kinds of hay would often prove better for the feeder. Alfalfa, for instance, has high muscle-building qualities and is especially valuable for draft horses. It is highly nutritious, however, and the horse may overeat.

Leaving Parasites to Ground.

Parasites will bear many hard frosts in the ground and do not leave the best flavor till late in winter. The best way to handle them, except in the north, is to allow them to remain in the garden soil and dig them up as they are wanted for use at times when the ground is not frozen.

1855 Berea College 1910

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 64 instructors, 1365 students from 27 states. Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Every part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overcoats, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term; \$6 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Model School	Vocational Academy	Normal and Collegiate
FALL—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	5.00	6.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 14, 1910	\$20.05	\$21.05	\$22.05
Board for 7 weeks, due Nov. 2, 1910	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$30.50	\$31.50
If paid in advance	\$29.00	\$30.00	\$31.00
WINTER—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	5.00	6.00
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 4, 1911	\$30.00	\$31.00	\$32.00
Board for 6 weeks, due Feb. 15, 1911	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$39.00	\$40.00	\$41.00
If paid in advance	\$38.50	\$39.50	\$40.50
SPRING—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	4.00	4.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 29, 1911	\$15.75	\$16.75	\$17.75
Board for 5 weeks, due May 3, 1911	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$23.50	\$24.50
If paid in advance	\$22.00	\$23.00	\$24.00

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)

On board, refund in full.

On room and "Special Expenses," there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the Institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On Incidental Fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 14, 1910.

The first day of Winter term is January 4, 1911.

The first day of Spring term is March 29, 1911.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of Dr. J. A. Mahaffey, of Sturgeon, Ky., for Representative of the 71st district, subject to the action of the Republican party.

JACKSON COUNTY

PRIVETT

Privett, Jan. 22.—Circuit Court is in session at McKee, this week.—The little son of Billie Smith is very sick.—Mr. and Mrs. Bob York visited the latter's parents at Sturgis last Sunday.—Mrs. Nancy Cullon and son, Charlie, who have been making their home in Jackson for the past six months are planning to go back to Hamilton, Ohio.—Mrs. Condon died on the 10th of Jan. at the age of 13 years. It is supposed that she had rheumatism, which was the cause of her death. She had told her folks before her death that she just had three weeks to live, and she lived one day over the three weeks. Her parents and many friends will miss her greatly as she was loved by all who knew her.—Singing is conducted at Grayhawk every Friday evening by the Rev. Mr. DeYoung.—Mrs. Allen Norris is very sick with la grippe.—The measles and mumps are raging through our vicinity.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wright are selling out their property on Blackwater to move to Richmond.

CARICO

Carico, Jan. 21.—Orlin Smith has been here preparing his house so as to be able to move in.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. James Watheun, a fine boy.—Old Uncle Billy Adkinson is in very poor health.—Wesley Angel is in very poor health.—Sam Roberts and family are sick.—G. W. Johnson and wife were the guests of S. R. Roberts last Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Ellen Roberts has gone to Moores Creek to enter winter school.—Mr. Blevie McCowan is the teacher.—F. Coradellus has purchased a farm on Pond Creek and is preparing to move this spring. We hate to give up so good a citizen.—Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Roberts entertained quite a number of visitors last Sunday.

TYNER

Tyner, Jan. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Rader will go to housekeeping this week.—W. M. Dunigan's school closed, Saturday, with a nice entertainment, and a candy treat. Some time music was given by Charlie and J. S. Moore and S. D. Rice.—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Moore are gone on a two weeks' visit to East Bernstadt, Livingston and Berea.—Boyd Farmer will begin a two months winter school at Tyner this week.—Walter Creech is attending the S. B. M. S. at London this winter.—W. R. Rader made a business trip to Manchester a few days ago.—Film Nantz will make his future home with his uncle, J. H. Jones.—George E. Moore is no better.—Mr. Page, a traveling musician and slight of hand performer, was in this vicinity two nights last week.

MAIDEN

Maiden, Jan. 22.—The people of this vicinity are doing a great deal of carpenter work.—Ben and Allen Holcomb and Fred Lee left last week for Dayton, Ohio.—The Misses Laura, Etta and Dora Anyx of Egypt were visiting their sister, Mrs. Wm. Farmer, here, last week.—Marcus Cook who has been in very poor health for some time is improving.—Mrs. Cora Davis is visiting her sister, Mrs. McLean at Etzel.—M. S. Simpson will begin a subscription school at Mt. Gilead on the 23rd.—W. S. Farmer, Charles Tineher and Miss Ethel Davis are attending school at McKee.

CLAY COUNTY

SEXTONS CREEK

Sextons Creek, Jan. 21.—J. A. Hunter, Mrs. Annie Brewer, Little Ellis Smith, son of Marion Smith, and Lilla Burch are sick this week.—Mrs. Nannie Edwards will start to Louisville to have an operation performed.—Mrs. Wes Johnson died last Wednesday.—Selma closed her school.—David Bowman of Alger is very ill.—G. W. Hunter went to Manchester, Wednesday, on business.—The Rev. Albert Bowman filled his regular appointment at C. Smith, Sunday.—Robert McQueen is erecting a new store house near the mouth of Anglin.—T. H. Hurst has the Old Fellow Hall nearly completed.—H. R. Rowlett has contracted to deliver Briggs' wagon axles to market on shares.—J. A. Hunter had a corn gathering, Monday.

BURNING SPRINGS

Burning Springs, Jan. 21.—Mrs. Marshall Weh was buried at Macedonia last Tuesday. She leaves a large circle of friends besides an aged husband and five children, Drs. Ro-

bert and Pearl, Luther, Samuel and Mrs. Nancy Cornett.—The winter school opened last Monday with a large attendance which is increasing every day. Miss Powell is growing very popular with her pupils.—The two youngest children of Mrs. Hornsby of Heg Skin, left this week for the Lexington Pythian Home for orphans.—Alexander McDaniel has moved to Hamilton, Ohio, where he will reside in the future.—Mrs. Alex Clarkston has been very sick the past week.—Dr. and Mrs. Hornsby announce the birth of their fourteenth child.—A number of our young men will enter the army soon.—Chester, son of Jack Rice, jumped from a moving train and hurt his knee badly.—A sister of Mrs. Stephen Clarkston was buried last Saturday. Her sister's husband, Thomas Jones, is very low with tuberculosis.—A number of our people will attend the Circuit court which convenes next week.—U. S. Marshall James Smith has been out to Dripping Springs on official duties during the past week.—The Rev. John Jones, the Baptist Moderator, preaches here the third Sunday of each month.

VINE

Vine, Jan. 18.—Mrs. Nan Wilson is planning to move to Oneida, where she will send her children to school.—Mrs. Martha Rice and her daughter, Mary, are visiting George Hornsby of near Manchester.—Bob Turner and others went hunting, Friday night, and killed two raccoons.—Mr. and Mrs. James Short of Nauden visited the latter's father, Edmund Chestnut, Saturday night.—Miss Ursley Estridge entertained a large crowd of young folks last Sunday. Among them were the Misses Bertha Bowles, Ruthie and Laura Wilson, Fronie Estridge, Julia and Lizzie Ferguson and others. All report a fine time.—Johnnie Callahan left Monday morning for the U. S. army.—George Dunn accidentally stuck a nail through his foot last week which is giving him some trouble.—Mary Carter of Etzel and Daisy Edwards of Sextons Creek visited the latter's grandmother, last Saturday.—Jesse Rowlett of Travelers Rest, who is working for the Oil Company, passed thru here last Saturday drugging.—Henry Rice made a business trip to Manchester, Friday.—Maek Clark will leave next Monday for Richmond where he will enter school for the winter term.—Miss Ida Pennington is attending school at Burning Springs.—George Hurley and family have moved to London.—W. T. Browning is in no better health at present.

LAUREL COUNTY

BONHAM

Bonham, Jan. 20.—John Hoskins has moved back from Bell County to his farm near Bonham.—William Peters has sold his farm to A. Smith for eight hundred dollars.—Robert Spence from Berea is visiting friends near Bonham for a few days.—Aunt Betta Wyricks is in very poor health.—Miss Linda Johnson who has been sick so long is slowly improving.—James Carr has gone to Richmond on business.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

GOOCHLAND

Goochland, Jan. 20.—Prof. J. H. Dickerson of Livingston, Ky., is teaching a successful school at Goochland.—The Mountain Lily Rebekah lodge met last Thursday night and had a free supper. All reported a fine time.—R. H. and T. D. Phillips were visitors at Big Hill, recently.—John Witt and wife were visiting in Goochland, Saturday and Sunday.—Stella Sparks of Elton is attending the Normal here.—Walter Martin has purchased W. H. Isaacs' farm near here for \$350.—Frank Hampton who has been sick for some time still continues low.—A protracted meeting will begin the 21st.—Eason Johnson has purchased G. V. Gabbard's farm in Goochland for \$100.

WILDIE

Wildie, Jan. 23.—Born to the wife of Mr. H. S. Coffey, a fine girl.—Mr. and Mrs. Sam Coffey were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Griffin last Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Milla Aldrich was in Livingston last week on business.—Miss Virgie Brown has returned from a visit in Bell County.—Dr. W. A. Jones was brought down from Gibson Infirmary to his father's home last Sunday where he has been rapidly improving.—The little child of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Reynolds who has been sick so long has about recovered.—The little child of Jack Barnett has pneumonia fever.—Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Martin visited Mr. and Mrs. Richard Early last Sunday.—Miss Tea Fish of Mt. Vernon visited her grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Maret, last Saturday night.—Leonard Burdette, the son of Allen Burdette, who fell from a tree and broke his

leg about three months ago, is slowly improving.—Miss Blanche Carter, the daughter of Mr. D. L. Carter, died, Jan. 20th, of consumption. Her remains were laid to rest in the family burying ground.—J. R. Dalton and Mr. Freeman Carter were in Richmond last week.—Mrs. W. A. Coffey is better.—Miss Katie Parsons visited her cousin, Miss Lou Coffey, last week.

BOONE

Boone, Jan. 23.—Mr. Chas. Oldham died at his home near here last Monday morning after a lingering illness of consumption. His body was taken near Waco for burial. He leaves a sister, brother, and several children to mourn his loss. The bereaved have our deepest sympathy.—Scott Beldon of near Conway is very low.—Cliff Young who has been very ill is reported some better under the care of Dr. Charles Robinson of Berea.—A. D. Levett, T. S. Wren and James Oldham were at Conway last Saturday night.—A. D. Logsdon of Berea was visiting relatives at Boone one day last week.—Charles Riddle of Brindle Ridge was here on business, Monday.—Bright Chasteen has recently moved to the property of H. T. Chasteen, vacated by Jas. Bates.—Marion Chasteen is out again after quite a long illness.—Misses Hattie and Bettie Poynter returned home, Saturday, after a pleasant visit with relatives at Corbin.—Mrs. Snider Richmond of Rockford visited Mrs. Daisy Lambert last Saturday.—Jesse Wren of Winchester visited friends

ESTILL COUNTY

LOCUST BRANCH

Locust Branch, Jan. 23.—Mr. Lawson Elliott of Camden, Ohio, visited his brother and sister of this place. He has not seen them for three years.—Miss Bessie Willis and Miss Nernie Logsdon of Jinks visited May Kindred last Monday.—Mrs. Lettie Collins who has been visiting friends and relatives at Jinks for the past two weeks has returned home.—Mr. Taylor began a subscription school at the Garrett school house on the 19th.—The Misses Bertha and Lettie Revis will start for

DOES THE SHOE FIT?

The editor has received a good many criticisms of the Citizen's correspondents. He knows what to do when he himself is criticized, but he has been a little bit puzzled about these letters complaining of those upon whom the paper relies for the community news. He has finally decided to publish a letter written on Christmas day, which certainly was only designed to help, and ask every correspondent to read it carefully and endeavor to take it in the spirit it was intended, and in the spirit the editor has set for personal criticism for himself and the management of the publication—profit by it in so far as it is discovered to apply.

The editor does not know just who or how many are at fault, and so he trusts that each correspondent, reading the letter carefully, as well as his instructions from the Citizen, will sit in just judgment upon himself, and consider that it is not meant for him unless it fits, but if it is found to fit, then remedy the fault. If this spirit prevails in editor, in office force, in correspondents, the Citizen will quickly become more acceptable and soon wield the influence for good that all hope for it.

The letter follows:

Berea Citizen:—

I have often thought I would tell you how the correspondence here is carried on. The party that writes the news from here never mentions anything of importance. The fact is, there is but little mention of any one but the family and relatives of the correspondent.

There have been many sad deaths—also weddings and dozens of births 'round about that are never mentioned.

I know you want news—but you get but little news from this place.

I do not care to mention my name as you might think that I want the job, but everybody knows that what I am writing is true.

Your subscriptions would be more numerous here if your correspondent would really send you the news.

I read your paper and like it very much.

I am your friend,

Ky., Dec. 25, 1910.

and relatives at Boone, Saturday.—Geo. Poynter who is employed at Morgan, Ky., visited home folks, Saturday and Sunday.—A. D. Wren was in Madison on business a few days last week.

ORLANDO

Orlando, Jan. 21.—Several of the children in this vicinity are suffering with whooping cough.—Two of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Head's children have typhoid.—Miss Minnie Scott is spending the week in Livingston.—Steve Gibson jumped from a freight train while crossing the bridge near Livingston, recently, and hurt his head very badly.—D. G. Clark made a flying trip to Idamay this week.—Mrs. Martisha Singleton and Mrs. Lena Allen called to see the sick children of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Head, Sunday night.—Blige Wood of Conway was here this week on business.—Mrs. Effie Ballard is visiting relatives at Wildie.—Wm. Anglin who is studying telegraphy here visited home folks near Climax, Saturday and Sunday.—Sunday school at Maple Grove is doing very well.

MADISON COUNTY

KINGSTON

Kingston, Jan. 23.—Miss Gussie Rucker went to Richmond, Wednesday, to attend the wedding of Miss Cordie Wickers and Mr. Grover C. Kerns.—Charlie Powell and Chester Parks were in Berea, Tuesday, on business.—Jim Murray is visiting relatives in Clay County.—Lee Peters, of Berea, formerly of Owsley County, bought Author Riddell's house and lot for \$1,700 and is moving this week.—Irvine Roberts has returned from Jackson and Clay Counties where he has been buying cattle.—The Misses Grace and Anna Roberts of Mote, spent Thursday with their sister, Mrs. Sunda Clark.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Powell and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hudson spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Powell of Big Hill.—Sunday school is held every Sunday at 2:30 and prayer services every Wednesday night. Every one is in-

illness in a few days to their father, Elly Revis.—Cross the hatching is the chief occupation here now.—S. B. Kelley said a nice drove of geese this week.—Elbridge Oglesby has driven our town one day this week. He is looking for a school for the summer.—Vergil Bicknell sold a fine drove of hogs this week to James Combs at Speedwell.

OWSLEY COUNTY

TRAVELERS REST

Travelers Rest, Jan. 18.—School is progressing nicely at this place.—S. P. Caudill left for Richmond, the 16th, to spend the winter in school at the E. K. S. N. S.—Robert and Henry Botsa left the 16th for Louisville to take up positions they have there.—Benj. Botner made a business trip to Booneville, Monday.—Dr. J. D. Herd was in town, Sunday, visiting friends and relatives.—Robert Botner, a traveling salesman, has gone on a business trip through the mountains.—Chief Caudill visited J. Price, Saturday night.—William Botner made a business trip to Heidelberg, Saturday.

GOOD HEALTH RESOLUTIONS

"Resolution Number One: I will try to become more intelligent concerning my body," says Doctor Jean Williams in Woman's Home Companion for January, "looking with greater respect upon my physical resources and trying to realize more fully that upon them the force and success of my life largely depend."

"Resolution Number Two: I will arrange, if possible, to supply sufficient pure air for every breath I take, thus better to combat every source of disease that might attack me, to improve my chance for long life and to increase my efficiency."

"Resolution Number Three: I will be kinder to my digestive organs, avoiding all excess and not asking them to struggle with food for which they have repeatedly shown antagonism."

"Resolution Number Four: I will

treat my brain and nervous system with greater consideration, and thirty-six hours of each week shall be devoted to sleep.

"Resolution Number Five: I will try to do in eight hours as much hard work as I should do in one day."

"Resolution Number Six: I will devote at least two of the twenty-four hours to such exercise as I find most beneficial."

"Resolution Number Seven: I will give my moral support to every effort, public or private, in behalf of the betterment of health conditions, so becoming a small factor in the great movement for moral and physical uplift."

NATIONAL CORN EXPOSITION

The fact that the American Farmer is fast becoming a factor in our national life can be well seen by the interest now being manifested in the National Corn Exposition which is to be held in Columbus, Ohio, from Jan. 30th to Feb. 11th.

This is the fourth national exposition and will doubtless be the greatest ever held in the world. More than 35 states, including our own, Kentucky, will have competitive exhibits. Only the prize winners at the various state fairs and shows will compete for the valuable national trophies.

The name, "Corn Exposition," does not mean that corn only will be shown, but all grains and grasses as well as live stock of all kinds.

A special conference will be held before those who are interested in home science. The work of the Y. M. C. A., churches, colleges and schools will also be discussed from the farmer's standpoint.

The United States Department of Agriculture will show its famous exhibit which has just been returned from the international exposition at Buenos Ayers.

This twelve days' exposition will be favored by addresses from many of the greatest speakers of our nation. Governors, Senators, College presidents and National and State agriculturists will be there full of inspiration and experience for the farmer.

It is a great opportunity for farmers to get inspiration and help and some of our Kentucky farmers should profit by it.

EXPRESS COMPANIES SUPER-FLUOUS

Discussing the high express rates, H. H. Windsor, in the February number of Popular Mechanics Magazine, cites the opinion of Judge Mabey, of the Canadian Railway Commission, that express companies could be dispensed with and the whole business carried on satisfactorily by the railways instead, and adds:

"That this appears the logical thing to do becomes more apparent when our own express companies attempt to excuse their high rates on the grounds of having to overpay the railroads for hauling their cars. In fact, the express companies admit having become such active bidders against each other that the railroads are receiving as high as 55 per cent of the gross earnings, leaving only 45 per cent to the express company out of which to render service and pay dividends. In other words, for a package taking a rate of \$1, the railroad gets 55 cents for hauling it in a car, while the express company for 45 cents calls for the package, takes it to the shipping office, enters a record, hauls to train, at destination hauls from train to office or delivers to consignee, and has to stand liable for loss in transit. The very fact that express companies continue to pay big dividends under such conditions is a confession that the rates to shippers are easily 25 per cent too high, which should still leave the railroad a profitable price for simply hauling the car."

THE PARCELS POST

Would be a long Step Forward in the Progress of the Nation

The Postal Progress League aims to secure for the people of the United States their own express service, operated through their own post office system, already equipped and every cog oiled and in perfect running order. This service long usurped by private express companies, would immediately save the people millions of dollars and be a benefit to every one.

The League's bill, now pending before Congress, provides for carrying 11 pound packages at eight cents per lb., whereas the existing weight limit is four pounds and the rate sixteen cents per pound.

It increases the free delivery system by permitting the mailing of letters or parcels up to four ounces at two cents and a charge of one cent for each additional two ounces.

Packages up to twenty-five pounds in weight are permitted to be carried on rural routes with rates varying, according to weight, the maximum rate being ten cents.

The bill further provides for insur-

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Absolutely Pure
The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar
NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE

ance on registered packages up to their full value.

The League is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and every one who can do so, should send in a subscription.

It is especially desired that every friend of the cause enroll with the League. Send this attached coupon: Postal Progress League,

361 Broadway, New York.

I am in favor of an extended parcels post.

By occupation I am

Name

Address

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from last page)

thousand dollars for rescuing Edward Denton from drowning at Burnside, Ky., in July 1909.

NEW DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Mr. Edward Morrow of Somerset has been appointed by President Taft United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky. Judge Tinsley of Harboursville held the position through two terms and a few months ago Attorney James Sharp of Williamsburg was appointed to take Tinsley's place. Opposition was made to the appointment of Sharp. It was held up for a while, then made as a recess appointment and afterwards recalled. Now Morrow is to have the place. He was backed by Bradley and Powers.

THE SHELBYVILLE MOB

The incident of the mobbing of the two negroes and possibly a third at Shelbyville is taking the usual course; people at a distance expressing their indignation vehemently; the Governor thoroughly aroused, and scoring the local officials; lastly, a grand jury empaneled, and barren instructions from the Judge. What will it all amount to? Nothing, is a safe prediction. Mobs may be expected until we have a public sentiment that will force the courts to do their duty, and that will curb some lawless in court trickery, various devices to secure the acquittal of their clients, especially the delay of court proceedings.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from last page)

He is thought to have been one of the most efficient secretaries, and it is said that his place will be hard to fill. It is rumored that he may become the head of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, taking the place of Paul Morton who died suddenly a few days ago.

DEAD LOCK ENDED

Tennessee has a new senator by the name of Luke Lea. He was a dark horse upon whom the fusionists united on the 23rd. Mr. Lea is the publisher of the Nashville Tennessean, had been the enemy of fusion, and supported the independent in the last election. He will no doubt make a good successor to Senator Frazier.

HOPE FOR REPUBLICANISM

An organization has been formed at Washington to be known as The National Progressive Republican League. Its object is to put into effect the growing sentiment of progressivism. The movement is headed by nine United States Senators, six Governors of states, thirteen Representatives in Congress and nineteen other citizens of prominence. Beveridge's name stands along with that of Cummins, Clapp, La Follette and Bristol. Here is a part of the program: Election of United States Senators by popular vote, Direct Primaries, Direct Election of Delegates to National Conventions, amendment to state constitutions providing for the initiative and referendum and recall, and thorough corrupt practices acts. The Citizen is with them.

NOVELIST SHOT

David Graham Phillips, editor and novelist, was shot by a fanatic six times, Monday, as he approached his club. The would-be assassin turned his gun upon himself and took his own life. It is thought that there is some chance for the novelist to survive.